

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Vol. 29 No. 1

Spring/Summer 2009

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Plant of the Issue: Ozark Hedge-nettle

**A New Mint from the Interior Highlands of
Arkansas and Oklahoma**

Arkansas is truly a great place for native plant enthusiasts. The diversity of its geology and landforms and the geographical isolation of the Interior Highlands (the Ozark Plateau, Ouachita Mountains, and uplands of the Arkansas Valley) provide a wealth of plant life that is the envy of those in many of our neighboring states. The Interior Highlands are particularly interesting because they are home to a number of endemic species found nowhere else in the world. And some of these are still being discovered and described!

A couple of years ago, I was sitting in my office at the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission one beautiful afternoon, wishing I was out in some glades hunting plants, when the phone rang.

On the other end was a fellow named John Nelson, a botanist at the University of South Carolina. John is an expert in the genus *Stachys* (commonly referred to as the ‘hedge-nettles’), in the mint family. He asked me about locations in Arkansas for a plant called Epling’s hedge-nettle (*Stachys eplingii*). This plant had been tracked as a state species of conservation concern for years by the Arkansas



*Ozark hedge-nettle (*Stachys iltisii*), a new species of mint found only in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Photo by John Nelson. Used with permission.*

Natural Heritage Commission and there were a number of sites in our database for the species, most from Polk County, in the most rugged parts of the Ouachita Mountains. I knew the plant fairly well, both from seeing it in the field and from growing it in my garden, and I told John “no problem... I can show you lots of *Stachys eplingii*”. He responded by saying something to the effect of “well, I’m not so sure about that”.

“What?”, I thought. “Who was this guy from South Carolina to challenge my plant identification skills? Some nerve he had!” I started to get a little ruffled but then, after a minute, I figured out what he was getting at. He wasn’t accusing me of not knowing my stuff... he was hinting to me that what has been called *S. eplingii* in Arkansas was in fact not *S. eplingii*, but a related and undescribed species, new-to-science! And he should know. Some years back, it was John Nelson that named and described *S. eplingii*!

Then, in late 2008, Dr. Nelson published a description of this previously undescribed species in the *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* (formerly known as *Sida: Contributions to Botany*). He gave it the scientific name *Stachys iltisii* in honor of Dr. Hugh Iltis, former



Stand of Ozark hedge-nettle at the type locality near the top of Mount Magazine, Logan County, Arkansas. Photo by John Nelson.



Confirmed county-level distribution of Ozark hedge-nettle. From Nelson (2008). The only known locations in Izard and Newton counties are considered to be historical (from 1920 and 1969 respectively) and should be sought out to try to determine if the range of the species might be shrinking.

professor of botany at the University of Arkansas who acknowledged that these plants in the Interior Highlands were probably distinct from similar members of the genus in the southern Appalachians, but never formally published the species. In his paper, Nelson suggests that an appropriate common name might be “Ozark hedge-nettle”.

Stachys iltisii is a creeping plant with a pale, fragrant underground rhizome. It has white and pink flowers arranged in a terminal inflorescence, opposite leaves, and square stems. It often forms dense colonies in open upland woods with thin, but often rich soil. The type locality (the origin of the specimen on which the formal description is based) is near the top of Mount Magazine in Logan County. It is superficially similar to the common wood mint or germander (*Teucrium canadense*) and may be mistaken for this plant at first glance (or vice versa), causing, as Nelson puts it, “frequent field-trip turn-arounds”. *S. iltisii* is not common in Arkansas and is tracked as a state species of conservation concern. It is most common in the Ouachitas but there are specimens from scattered sites in the Arkansas Valley and Ozarks. Several of the Ozark sites, however, are based on older collections with no corresponding recent reports. For example, the single record from Izard County is from 1920 and the single record from Newton County is from 1969. Particular attention should be given to surveys in these counties to try to determine if the range of the species might be shrinking.

Dr. Nelson’s full paper [Nelson, J. B. 2008. *A new hedge-nettle (Stachys: Lamiaceae) from the Interior Highlands of the United States, and keys to the southeastern species.* *J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas* 2(2):761-769] is available as a pdf on the website of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas at http://www.brit.org/fileadmin/Publications/JBotResInstTexas_2_2/761-769_Nelson_Stachys_JBRIT2_2_03.pdf

- Theo Witsell

Carl Amason Conservation Award Given to John Pelton

The Awards and Scholarship Committee of the Arkansas Native Plant Society recently voted to award the Carl Amason Conservation Award to long-time ANPS member and nature photographer John Pelton. John has served as President of both the State Chapter and the Ouachita Chapter and has led many field trips to his favorite haunts, most in the Ouachita Mountains. He has traveled the state extensively taking photographs of the flora and its habitats and has generously donated the use of his outstanding photographs to a number of conservation groups and agencies including the ANPS, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, The U.S. Forest Service, Audubon Arkansas, the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, and The Nature Conservancy. John's photography is regularly featured in the Claytonia and adorns our beautiful full-color ANPS brochure.

John has also made a number of important botanical discoveries in the state and regularly provides data to the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, and The Nature Conservancy regarding populations of rare species that he has discovered and/or monitors. Examples of such finds include his discovery of Browne's waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum brownei*) on the Alum Fork of the Saline River, his discovery of the only known Arkansas population of false bugbane (*Trautvetteria caroliniensis*) in a seep in the Ouachita National Forest, and the discovery of Pelton's rose-gentian (*Sabatia arkansana*), a species known only from Saline County and named in his honor.

The Carl Amason Conservation Award is periodically given to an individual whose personal efforts help all of us to conserve and enjoy nature's gifts. It is given in the memory of long-time active ANPS member (and lively auctioneer of our fall plant auction) Carl Amason. The award carries with it a monetary stipend of \$1,000, which was given to John at his 80th birthday party in February! The Board will formally present the award to him at the Spring Meeting in Stuttgart.



*John (at right)
identifying
unknown
wildflowers from
photographs
brought to him
by field trip
participants on a
walk he led in
Hot Springs
Village in 2006.
Photo by Clint
Sowards.*

Good Conservation News from the State Capitol

Governor Mike Beebe has taken a bold action for conservation during this legislative session. House Bill 1347 authorizes the appropriations and budgets for the Department of Arkansas Heritage. The Governor's budget includes four new staff positions and \$800,000 for land acquisition for the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. These additions greatly enhance the commission's ability to survey biodiversity throughout Arkansas, learn more about Arkansas's ecosystems, and conserve lands in the System of Natural Areas. Funding comes from the 1/8th Cent Conservation Sales Tax, approved by Arkansas voters with Amendment 75 to the State Constitution. Let the governor's office and your legislators know that you support conservation of rare species and habitats in Arkansas and appreciate efforts toward this end.

Parkview Magnet High School's Native Woodland Garden

Monica Ball, a science teacher at Parkview Magnet High School (Little Rock) is establishing a native woodland garden on their campus. Volunteers who know and love native plants are needed to help oversee small groups of students while they plant on Saturday, April 11, from 8:30 am until the work is done. Humus and mulch were already scattered last fall in the areas to be planted, so the hard part has already been done in anticipation of spring-planting. The garden is being funded by grants from both the National and Arkansas Project Learning Tree offices and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. For more information, or to volunteer, contact Monica Ball, at 501-803-0393 (leave a message on the machine if calling during the day); or email schistforbrains@sbcglobal.net (home address), or monica.ball@lrsd.org (school address).

Arkansas Wildflowers DVD Available

ANPS's own Susie Teague has produced a wonderful 30 minute DVD program featuring more than 150 slides of Arkansas wildflowers. The program has Susie's beautiful photos along with the common and scientific names of each species, and is set to music. It is perfect both for showing to groups or enjoying by yourself at home. Copies are available for \$25 postpaid from Susie Teague / 1419 Hwy 128 / Lonsdale, AR 72087, or email Susie at cedarcreekns@sbcglobal.net.

Tales From the Border (of Arkansas and Missouri)

By Linda Ellis

A new genus and species for Arkansas and Missouri: Pincushion Flower (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*)

Part of the fun of botany for me is the discovery of plants I've not experienced before and last August, on a roadside in northern Carroll County, Arkansas, I came upon a plant I knew I'd never seen.

From time to time, I work with lepidopterists (butterfly & moth people) identifying larval food source plants and I was with my Bugman friend returning from a trip to Mt. Magazine when we came upon the most amazing sight. He hit the brakes as we saw scores of butterflies and other pollinators feasting on plants that I informed him were a total mystery to me. We began to photograph the thick stand of the spindly plant with the pale, multi-floret flowers. The Bugman put together a list of the butterfly species we found nectaring on the blooms and we estimated that about a third of the Arkansas and Missouri species normally found in the area were represented. So intense was their feeding that they ignored our presence as we photographed them.

I collected specimens for pressing and we continued traveling north toward Berryville. Now that I was aware of the plant, I began to see it everywhere. The mystery flower continued to appear, sometimes in sparse numbers among other roadside vegetation but more and more frequently in thick stands with all other plant species choked out. As we drove on up into Missouri and still continued seeing it, I began to realize this was a plant with incredible invasive potential.

When we arrived back at my studio, I took the opportunity to closely examine and dissect the specimens. Each plant had a small root structure that I associate with an annual. The stems were uniformly thin, smooth and sparsely hairy. The pinnate, lobed leaves, also hairy, were arranged in pairs starting out several inches long in the lower portion of the plant and reducing in size to mere bracts as they occurred up the stem. At each leaf position on the stem, a secondary branching appeared which split again and terminated in a single multi-floret inflorescence. Each compound flower consisted of concentric rings of tiny tube-shaped, four-petaled flowers. The petal shape changed from barely expressed in the inner rings to greatly expanded in the outermost ring. The individual inflorescences were white in the newest blooms or pale pinkish-lavender in older ones and perfect, containing both magenta colored stamens fused to the floret walls and pistils. At the bottom of each floret was a persistent calyx on top of the seed and each seed was accompanied by a bract or involucel. The persistent calyx

seemed to be the source of the copious nectar production that so captivated the pollinators.

After sending photos and pressed specimens to Theo Witsell at the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, he came up with an identification of *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, in the Dipsacaceae or teasel family, as the most likely candidate for the mystery plant. I got confirmation from a botanist friend in California.

Plants in the teasel family are native to Asia but have spread worldwide to inhabit most continents. The Global Compendium of Weeds (www.hear.org/gcw) lists *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, commonly called "mourning bride" or "pincushion flower" as a cultivation escapee and "naturalized". The Illustrated Botanical Guide to the Weeds of Australia (Auld, Medd, 1992) refers to it as a "garden thug". Up until now, common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) and cut-leaved teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*) were the only plants in this family found in Arkansas and Missouri and both species have spread at an alarming rate along the highways in both states.

Pincushion flower has already been found in Kansas and Texas according to the USDA Plants Database and will need careful



ABOVE: the composite-like flower heads of pincushion flower (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*). BELOW: Dense stands of pincushion flower along roadsides in Carroll County, Arkansas. Photos by Linda Ellis.

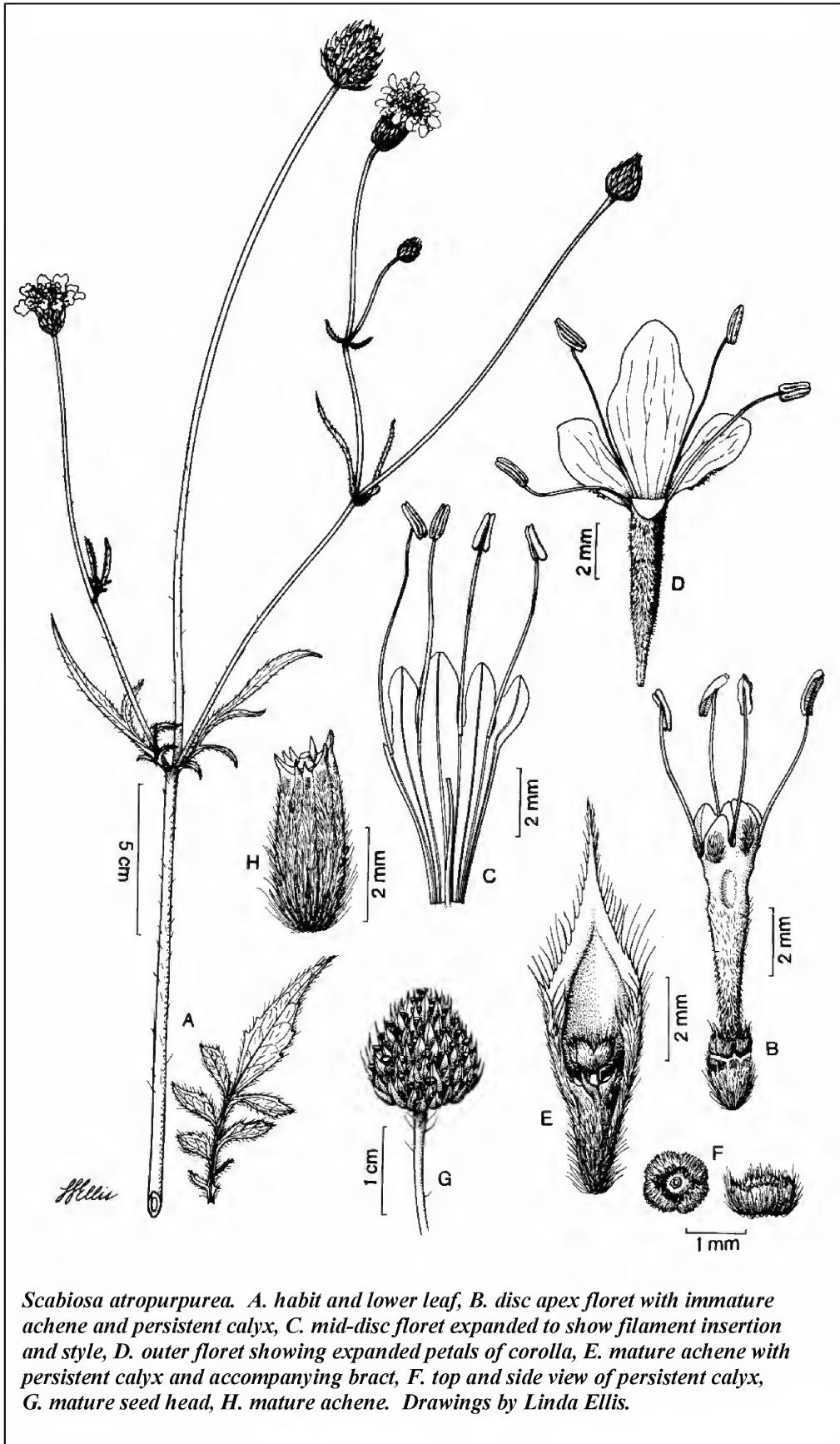


monitoring here to check its spread. From my horticultural experience, this plant should be controllable with timely mowing or herbicide application but viable seed may linger in the soil for years, re-infesting any area so treated. I've been unable to discover any integrated pest management approaches recommended for controlling this plant.

In conclusion, we will have to be on the lookout for *Scabiosa atropurpurea* as it will likely spread widely in both states. The Ozarks chapter of ANPS will be surveying for the plant this summer in Carroll County to get an idea of how far it has spread (see June field trips). I hope Missouri will do the same.

Editor's note: I get an assortment of interesting unknown plant specimens sent to me from around the state, but these that Linda sent last fall really took the cake. Definitely among the most interesting (and challenging) specimens I've ever been sent. A real mental workout! They appear, at first look, to be some sort of composite (in the family Asteraceae) and I spent hours going through all sorts of Asteraceae keys, pulling my hair out after hitting one dead end after another. Finally, after I was about to give up, I gave the Dipsacaceae a try, based solely on a somewhat weak "general resemblance" of this species to the invasive teasels that Linda mentions in her article. Aha! The stars aligned and, once the family was revealed, everything fell into place with only moderate difficulty (and this because Scabiosa has been domesticated and selected so much by the gardeners that extreme forms look almost nothing alike and I kept getting confused by all the photos on the internet)! I

agree with Linda that this species has the potential to give our already-suffering native flora a real hard time. Please send word to the Claytonia address if you find any additional sites.



Scabiosa atropurpurea. A. habit and lower leaf, B. disc apex floret with immature achene and persistent calyx, C. mid-disc floret expanded to show filament insertion and style, D. outer floret showing expanded petals of corolla, E. mature achene with persistent calyx and accompanying bract, F. top and side view of persistent calyx, G. mature seed head, H. mature achene. Drawings by Linda Ellis.

FALL 2008 ANPS GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

Mammoth Spring, Arkansas October 25, 2008

President Linda Chambers called meeting to order.

Minutes: Linda Chambers requested approval of 2008 Spring Meeting Minutes. Jackie Leatherman moved to accept minutes, Hildie Terry seconded and all approved.

Treasurer's Report: Jerry McGary gave report of finances. Peggy Burnes moved to accept, John Simpson seconded. All approved.

Linda Chambers reminded members to pay dues.

Membership Report: Maury Baker sent membership report as he was unable to attend. He reported 23 new members from Audubon Workshop. We now have a total of 483 members. 400 are households and 83 are families. 110 are lifetime members.

Scholarship Committee Report: The Scholarship Committee recommended \$750.00 to Jennifer Ogle (U of A Fayetteville) and \$500 to Kelley Freeman-Nelson (ASU). The Committee made motion to accept, Linda Chambers seconded and all approved.

The membership approved Brent Baker as new Scholarship Chair.

Old Business: Thanks to the efforts of Theo Witsell, Jean Ann Moles, Maury Baker and Barbara Baker, the Carl Hunter Books have all been delivered to our Public Libraries.

Brent Baker gave an update of the Flora Project. Publication of the new Atlas has been pushed back until late spring 2009.

New Business: Jerry McGary introduced Ray Erickson as nominee for Vice President. Linda Chambers added Jerry McGary as nominee for Treasurer, and Theo Witsell as nominee for Editor. Brent Baker moved to accept, it was seconded and all approved.

Theo Witsell presented Staria Vanderpool with a set of Baker Prairie Wildflower Prints and thanks from the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission for her work while serving as a commissioner.

Theo Witsell made motion to adjourn, Susie Teague seconded and all were in favor.

- Susie Teague

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have joined the ANPS since the last issue of *Claytonia*, from August 2008 to February 2009:

New Members

Sally Adams (Fayetteville, AR)
Wm. T. Angle (Harrison, AR)
Sasha Bowles (Knoxville, AR)
James R. Buis (White Hall, AR)
Margaret Byrd (Malvern, AR)
Carla's Low Gap General Store (Jasper, AR)
Mitch Cockrill (Fayetteville, AR)
Dave Danner (Conway, AR)
Polly Davis (Scott, AR)
Anne deNoble (Fayetteville, AR)
Laurie deRoque (Conway, AR)
Don Ford (Little Rock, AR)
Patricia French (Cherokee Village, AR)
Jan Hanks (Fayetteville, AR)
Sharon (Faye) Holifield (Fayetteville, AR)
Steven Karafit (conway, AR)
Shelley Kent (Mt. Judea, AR)
Don & Edith Loveday (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Teresa Mathews (Russellville, AR)
Dottie Maynard (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Virginia McDaniel (Jasper, AR)
Alice McMillan (Texarkana, AR)
Jane Meadows (Little Rock, AR)
Emilie Monk (Bryant, AR)
Judy Moore (Mena, AR)
Pat & Sandy Morris (Alexander, AR)
Elene Murray (Alexander, AR)
Allyson Neely (Pine Bluff, AR)
Sara & Scott Owen (Cabot, AR)
Fred & Ann Paillet (Fayetteville, AR)
Richard & Georgette Peckham (Texarkana AR)
Rocklin Rachaner (Sherwood, AR)
Mary & Dennis Schule (Midway, AR)
Marion Sherrod (Fort Smith, AR)
Jeff & Joye Short (Malvern, AR)
Pat Stranahan (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Carolyn Tennyson (Hot Springs, AR)
Harry & Linda Thomas (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Michael Thompson (Mayflower, AR)
Dr. Stephen Timme (Neosho, MO)
Susan Treadway (Gladwyne, PA)
Denise Wagoner (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Tamara Walkingstick (Perryville, AR)

New Life Members

David McCullough (Little Rock, AR)

We welcome these new members to the ANPS and hope to see them at the Spring Meeting!

New Documentary Movie about the Buffalo River

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. – *The Buffalo Flows*, a one-hour documentary that tells the story of the country's first national river and the efforts to preserve its flowing waters and majestic woodlands, will premiere on AETN in March 2009 and will be shown later in the year in conjunction with Ken Burns's "The National Parks: America's Best Idea."

Emmy award-winning filmmaker Larry Foley spent two years researching, writing and producing the documentary, which features the talents of University of Arkansas faculty members George Sabo, James Greeson, Dale Carpenter, John King, David Stahle and Thomas Hapgood, as well as members of the community. Trey Marley of the David and Barbara Pryor Center for Oral and Visual History shot 90 hours of high-definition video to help tell the story.

Copies of the DVD are now available through the University of Arkansas Press by calling 800-626-0090 or online at www.uapress.com; to view a clip, go to <http://www.uark.edu/ua/buffriv/>

The documentary will air on AETN at 5 p.m., March 8, 6:30 p.m., March 12; 9 p.m., March 23; and 1 p.m., March 29.

The biggest challenge Foley faced was putting the story of the Buffalo River — which singer Jimmy Driftwood called "Arkansas' gift to the nation" — into perspective.

"I was really intrigued by what we saved: we saved a culture, an archeology, a habitat that included scraggly junipers, hiking trails, a haven for small mouth bass fishing," said Foley, professor of journalism in the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.

On March 1, 1972, President Nixon signed a bill introduced by Sen. J. William Fulbright and Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt into law, establishing the Buffalo National River under the stewardship of the National Park Service.

"It was a botanical paradise, a place where even politicians from Nixon to Fulbright and former Governor Orville Faubus could find ground to agree," Foley said.

Today no dams obstruct the 148 miles of river as it cuts through limestone bluffs, canyons and forests and winds eastward into the White River. Plans in the 1940s for Buffalo State Park, though, called for a dam that would have turned the river and valley below into a huge lake. The "Battle for the Buffalo" began.

Local doctor Neil Compton was an early leader of the Ozark Society in what was to become a long and hard fought battle against damming the Buffalo. One of his buddies who floated the river with him over the years was Sam Walton, then owner of a chain of small dime stores.

"The film tells a uniquely Arkansas story," said Foley. He discovered a man whose family had lived near the Buffalo for eight generations, the scenic Baptist church at Boxley where churchgoers hold a homecoming every year and sing "Shall we gather at the river ..." He learned that people are still baptized in the Buffalo and talked to locals about the annual Elk Festival in Jasper, where a few lucky hunters draw the right to hunt elk during two short fall seasons.

In the end, not only was the Buffalo protected, but also the environment surrounding it — one of the greatest deciduous forests left in the world, more than 120 miles of cleared

hiking trails, ancient cedars, and overhangs and caves visited by Indians hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years ago. The soaring bluffs rising along the sides of the Buffalo are composed of sandstone and limestone deposited hundreds of millions of years ago.

Since its premiere at the Hot Springs Documentary Film Festival in October 2008, the film has attracted appreciative audiences around Arkansas, filling theaters and halls wherever it was screened.

"Never in my career have I done anything that had a response like this," said Foley. "If it turns out to be the crowning jewel of my work as a filmmaker, that is just fine with me."

Proceeds from the DVD, which is narrated by Academy Award winner Ray McKinnon, will go to the University of Arkansas Documentary Fund.

Sponsors of the film include the Arkansas Humanities Council, the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, the Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism Commission, Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, the Pryor Center for Oral and Visual History, AETN and the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Arkansas.

Contact:

Larry Foley, professor, department of journalism
J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
479-575-6307, lfoley@uark.edu
Lynn Fisher, communications director
Fulbright College
479-575-7272, lfisher@uark.edu

Editor's Note: There is a segment in the movie that explores the flora of the Buffalo River, specifically that of Turkey Mountain Savanna, the wonderful glade and woodland complex in the Lower Buffalo Wilderness where we had a field trip during the Spring 2008 meeting.

The Ozark Chinquapin Foundation: Working to Save an Arkansas Treasure

By Stephen Bost

Editor's Note: Many ANPS members are familiar with the Ozark chinquapin, a once common tree species that has been reduced to less than a shadow of its former self, due primarily to the introduction of the chestnut blight (the same fungus from Asia responsible for the decline of the related American chestnut). I recently attended a meeting sponsored by the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation on the prospects for Ozark chinquapin recovery. At the meeting an interesting breeding program was discussed. The idea is to locate remaining tree-sized chinquapins (there are more around than you might think!), then breed these with one another in the hopes of creating more blight-resistant trees that are still 100% Ozark chinquapin (versus another strategy that involves forming hybrids by cross-breeding them with Asian species that are somewhat blight resistant). This breeding program is moving ahead but the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation needs information on larger, tree-sized, fruit-bearing chinquapins. If you know of any please let them know. Trees will be genetically tested to determine if they are indeed Ozark chinquapins before being used in the breeding initiative. Here is some more background:

"The Ozark Chinquapin nuts were delicious and we waited for them to fall like you would wait on a crop of corn to ripen... they were that important. Up on the hilltop the nuts were so plentiful that we scooped them up with flat blade shovels and loaded them into the wagons to be used as livestock feed, to eat for ourselves, and to sell. Deer, bears, turkeys, squirrels,

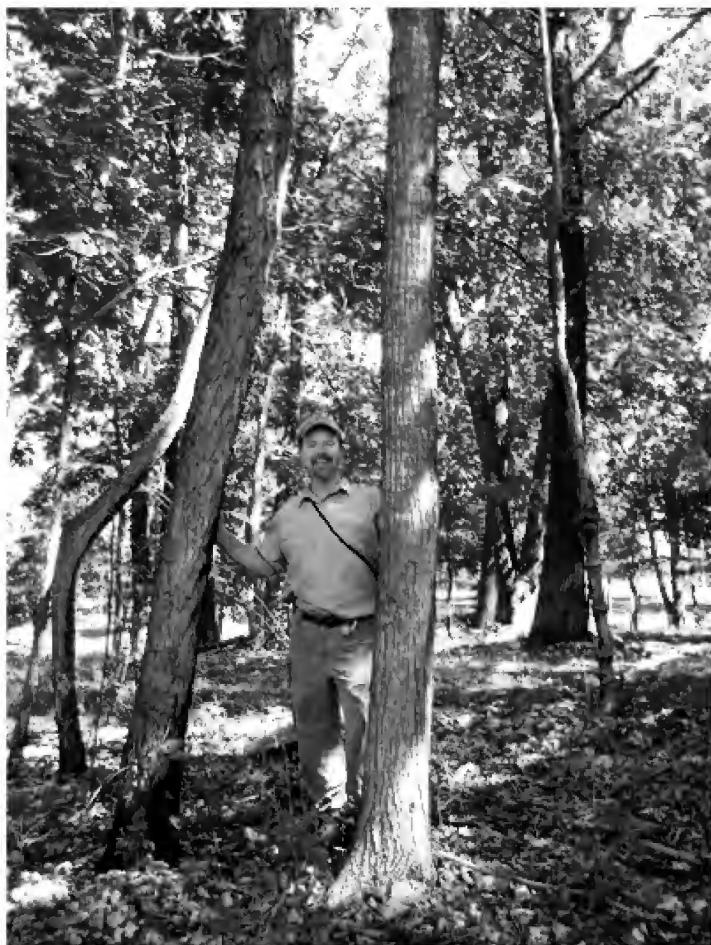
and a variety of other wildlife fattened up on the sweet crop of nuts that fell every year. But, starting in the 1950's and 60's all of the trees started dying off. Now they are all gone and no one has heard of them."

—Quote from an 85 year old Missouri outdoorsman describing the trees before the chestnut blight reached the Ozark Mountains.

The Ozark Chinquapin (*Castanea ozarkensis*), sometimes called Ozark Chinkapin or Ozark Chestnut, was drought tolerant, grew to heights of 65 feet, 2-3 feet diameter, and grew on acidic dry rocky soils on hilltops and slopes. It bloomed in late May-early June after the threat of frost. The trees produced a bounty of sweet nuts every year without fail, and were sought as a nutritious food source by humans and wildlife. The wood was highly prized because it was rot resistant and made excellent railroad ties and fence post.

Now the trees are gone.

Logging practices and later the chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) wiped out the Ozark Chinquapin. Today only blighted stumps remain of this once important Ozark tree. Sprouts emerge from the stumps, many managing to produce



Stephen Bost of the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation with a surviving Ozark chinquapin tree, one of many that Foundation volunteers have located and incorporated into their breeding program. Photo courtesy of the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation.

some nuts, but within 4-6 years the blight again strikes killing the sprouts, starting the blighted cycle all over again. The number of surviving stumps and the historic range of the tree continue to shrink.

Our Goal

Our goal is to restore the Ozark Chinquapin to its native range. We are working to establish a viable seed base and through research and cross-pollination of surviving trees develop a 100% pure Ozark Chinquapin that is blight resistant. Seed will be available to anyone who wants to help reestablish this tree to its native range.

We are a non profit organization of outdoorsmen and women who do not want to lose this once important tree of our Ozark forest. The Ozark forests we have today are different than the forest we had in the past. But, if we work together we can make our Ozark forest a better place for wildlife and our children to inherit.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE OZARK CHINQUAPIN FOUNDATION, INCLUDING LOTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF REMAINING TREES AND RESTORATION WORK, OR TO REPORT ANY SURVIVING CHINQUAPIN TREES (VS. SHRUBBY STUMP SPROUTS), CHECK OUT THEIR WEBSITE AT:

www.ozarkchinquapin.com

OR CONTACT STEPHEN BOST AT stvbost@yahoo.com



A young Ozark chinquapin seedling, newly born, ready to participate in the breeding program. Seedlings such as this one, grown from the seeds of surviving trees, are being planted in test plots throughout the Ozarks so that they will cross-pollinate with one another and perhaps produce offspring capable of withstanding the blight. Photo courtesy of the Ozark Chinquapin Foundation.

2009 GREAT PHACELIA SCAVENGER HUNT UNDERWAY

RESEARCHER SEEKING PHACELIA FROM ARKANSAS

Genevieve K. Walden, a graduate student at San Francisco State University, is studying the evolution of the genus *Phacelia* and is requesting that willing ANPS members contact her if they find populations of any species in the genus (and especially if they find any unique or interesting variations within populations). Ms. Walden can be contacted at gkwalden@sfsu.edu or by calling 530.902.0739. Voucher specimens would be appreciated also and can be sent to: Genevieve Walden / Harry D. Thiers Herbarium / Dept. of Biology / San Francisco State University / 1600 Holloway Ave. / San Francisco, CA 94132.



*Though hairy phacelia (*Phacelia hirsuta*) is by far the most common species of phacelia in Arkansas (even occurring on roadsides such as the median of I-40), there have been seven species documented from the state. Photo by John Pelton.*

Deaths

We are sad to note the passing of two ANPS members since the last issue of *Claytonia*. **Harry Scott Bartholomew** of Mountain View passed away on January 3rd 2009. Harry was married to *Ozark Wildflowers* author Edith Bartholomew and together they worked with Carl Hunter on his Arkansas field guides. Memorials can be made to Arkansas Audubon Society or Hospice of the Ozarks. **Ed Schoenike** of Floral passed away on January 7th 2009. Ed was married to former ANPS treasurer Barbara Little-Schoenike and was active in the Society until recently.

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Mount Magazine Field Trip September 27, 2008

By Brent Baker

Bob and Sandra Gamble, Meredith York, Jerry McGary, as well as Scott and Sara Owen, along with their dog, MaeBelle, joined me for a hike in Mount Magazine State Park on Saturday, September 27th. It was a beautiful, sunny and warm early autumn day, the perfect day for a hike.

Mount Magazine, Arkansas' highest mountain, with a high point of 2,753 feet above sea level, lies in southeastern Logan County in the Arkansas River Valley. It and other such plateaus and ridges in the Arkansas River Valley have their origins in the mountain building periods that created the Ouachita Mountains to the south and the Ozark Mountains to the north. The sandstone cap of the mountain is the result of compressed and compacted sediments once at the bottom of an ancient sea. When a large, ancient landmass to the south advanced northward and rammed the North American tectonic plate, the Ouachita Mountains were created with extreme folding and faulting, as the Ozark region was gradually domed upward. In the transition area between these regions there was a more gradual and less severe folding and faulting as the area was uplifted. Eventually, rivers cut down through the sedimentary layers, with some areas more resistant to the erosion. These resistant areas, in turn, protected lower layers from erosion, leading to the creation of Mount Magazine and its sister plateaus scattered along the Arkansas River Valley.

Mount Magazine is so interesting biologically, not only because it is the highest peak in Arkansas, and thus provides a marginal montane habitat found only in a few other places in the state, but also because it shares some characteristics with both the Ouachita Mountains and the Ozark Mountains, and because of its relative isolation from these two mountain ranges and from its sister plateaus. All of these factors result in a unique and rich assemblage of plant and animal species, some of which are quite rare.

Our little hiking party, interested in seeing some of the many plant species of the mountain, met at the Visitor Center and headed west on the North Rim Trail. The first part of our journey took us through a rather mesic north-slope hardwood forest dominated by mockernut hickory (*Carya alba*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), with the occasional cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) and pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*). We enjoyed the fall blooms of white snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima*), wreath goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), tall rattlesnake-

root (*Prenanthes altissima*), Palmer's elm-leaf goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia* var. *plameri*) and an aster (*Symphyotrichum anomalum*). We also observed the four-leaf whorled foliage of Arkansas bedstraw (*Galium arkansanum*), a quite attractive little tufted plant with tiny reddish-purple flowers in the early summer.

As we continued west along the trail, working our way further out onto the rim, the habitat graded into a slightly drier, more open woodland, where we enjoyed the flowers as well as the fragrance of the crushed foliage of dittany (*Cunila origanoides*), and the blooms of blue sage (*Salvia azurea*), hairy woodland sunflower (*Helianthus hirsutus*), late purple aster (*Symphyotrichum patens*) and another goldenrod (*Solidago petiolaris*). We encountered an interesting plant that seemed to be mostly restricted to the trail. It was a low, tufted grass with a slight pinkish tinge and that looked like it was covered with little tufts of cotton. It was lace grass (*Eragrostis capillaris*) and was evidently infested with woolly aphids. We also observed fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), coral-berry (*Symporicarpos orbiculatus*) and low-bush blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*). The blueberries had long since ripened and been devoured by wildlife, but they can sure be a sweet treat when hiking in mid-summer if you can catch them just right!



Yellow nailwort (Paronychia virginica), a rare species in Arkansas, is scattered in the sandstone glades and bluffs at the top of Mount Magazine. Photo by John Pelton.

As we made our way out onto the bluff's edge, the habitat became considerably drier, or more xeric. Here we encountered scrubby woodlands and glades of blackjack oak (*Quercus*

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

marilandica), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), black hickory (*Carya texana*), downy service-berry (*Amelanchier arborea*), farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), fringe-tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), Carolina rose (*Rosa carolina*) as well as abundant and rather impressive specimens of wafer-ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*), some as tall as seven or eight feet! Common herbaceous vegetation included little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), old-field goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*), slender-leaf gerardia (*Agalinis tenuifolia*), compass-plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), rough gayfeather (*Liatris aspera*), southern prairie aster (*Eurybia hemispherica*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), pine-weed (*Hypericum gentianoides*), rushfoil (*Croton willdenowii*), poverty oat grass (*Danthonia spicata*) and common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). We also saw a few clumps of oblong-leaf aster (*Sympphyotrichum oblongifolium*) and the occasional yellow honeysuckle (*Lonicera flava*) vine with its bright orange berries. Bird's-foot violet (*Viola pedata*) was even making a rare fall appearance.

One of the highlights of the hike was catching the rare yellow nailwort (*Paronychia virginica*) in its blooming glory! Yellow nailwort is a perennial, clump-forming plant usually between five and ten inches tall, with light green, needle-like leaves and yellow inflorescences in late summer/early fall, that later darken to an orange-brown color when the fruits mature. Yellow nailwort actually lacks petals, with the sepals providing the beautiful yellow color that contrasts so strikingly with the light green foliage. Yellow nailwort is quite rare in Arkansas, being known from a handful of localities in five central and west-central counties. On Mount Magazine, it grows in cracks and shallow depressions along the sandstone bluffs and outcrops. At some other localities in Arkansas it grows on shale substrates. Outside of Arkansas, it can also be found growing on limestone. It is somewhat rare throughout its entire range, which includes Texas, Oklahoma, extreme southwestern Missouri, and the Appalachian Mountains. Yellow nailwort is currently being propagated and researched as a possible introduction into the horticulture industry. It seems as though it could make a great rock garden plant and even holds potential as a possible plant for ‘green roofs.’

We crossed several small, tumbling creeks along the trail, including School Creek, Dill Creek, and Gutter Rock Creek. They provided a nice respite and drink for MaeBelle. Her owners claimed she loved playing in creeks, and especially liked to play with creek rocks, picking them up and carrying them around. However, her mommy, Sara, seemed to spend more time “playing” in the creeks than MaeBelle did! Sara has done a good bit of research on aquatic insects throughout her academic career and simply can’t resist turning over rocks looking for the little cases constructed of sand grains and plant matter that caddis fly larvae call home. Near these creeks and in some more



Maple-leaf oak, surely one of the rarest oak species in the world, is known from just four sites—all in Arkansas! Mount Magazine, Logan County. Photo by Bill Shepherd, courtesy of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission.

sheltered areas with slightly more moisture we saw leafcup (*Polymnia canadensis*), slender mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*), tickseed-sunflower (*Bidens aristosa*), river-oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*), marginal wood fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), smartweeds (*Persicaria* spp.), switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*), wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*).

And oh, the views! The views of the Arkansas River Valley and the distant Boston Mountains from the north rim bluffs were gorgeous!

After finishing the North Rim Trail at Cameron Bluff Overlook Drive, our rather exhausted group drove over to the Brown’s Spring picnic area, where we found another one of the many botanical highlights of Mount Magazine growing along the bluffs, the maple-leaf oak (*Quercus acerifolia*). This extremely rare tree species is currently known from the upper slopes and bluffs of only four mountains in the Arkansas River Valley and Ouachita Mountains regions of Arkansas! Once considered a variety of Shumard’s oak, more recent studies have indicated that it is a ‘good’ species. Its most distinguishing character, as the name implies, is that the leaves strongly resemble that of a sugar maple. After a brief, but unfruitful search for maple-leaf oak acorns, we retired to a picnic table for rest, lunch and good conversation before departing for our respective homes. Everyone had relatively lengthy round trips to join me on this hike, but I especially have to recognize the Gambles and their passenger, Meredith York, who drove all the way up from Stephens, in south-central Arkansas, to join us! Now that’s some native plant enthusiasm!

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SPRING 2009 MEETING

MAY 1-3, 2009

STUTTGART, ARKANSAS

"Rice and Duck Capital of the World" on Arkansas' Grand Prairie

with field trips and evening programs highlighting the flora and ecology of the region's prairies, woodlands, and wetlands

LOCATION & TIME

The meeting will be at the Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas (PCCUA)—Stuttgart Campus, located at 2807 Highway 165 South.

The Friday and Saturday meetings will begin at 7 p.m. on the campus of PCCUA in the Administration Building, Room B104.

REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5. Registration will be 5 p.m.-7 p.m. (or whenever you arrive after that) Friday, May 1 on the campus of PCCUA in the lobby of the Administration Building. At the registration table we will have sign-up sheets for the various field trips throughout the weekend along with handouts, local restaurant recommendations, etc.

FIELD TRIPS

Field trips will depart Saturday and Sunday morning between 8 and 9 am (depending on the trip). Specific details for each trip will be available Friday evening at the meeting, along with maps and sign up sheets. Preliminary destinations include several unplowed prairie remnants, Konecny Grove Natural Area (to see the rare Stern's medlar in bloom), Wattensaw Wildlife Management Area, and a special Sunday morning trip focusing on prairie restoration efforts in the region (including the infamous "sod prairie" project, whereby 2 acres of doomed prairie were rolled up with a sod cutting machine and moved 15 miles to safer ground).



One of the benefits of membership in the ANPS is informal access to the expertise of other members, such as former ASU professor and current ANPS president Starla Vanderpool, shown here leading a field trip to Mammoth Spring and the Spring River at the Fall 2008 Meeting. Photo by Brent Baker.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Days Inn and Suites is offering ANPS members the discounted rate of \$65 plus tax per night. **A block of rooms has been reserved in our name until April 1, 2009 so reserve early.** Dogs may stay for an additional \$10. Complimentary breakfast is served in the lobby.
708 W. Michigan Street
(870) 673-3616

Additional motels in the area:
Best Western Duck Inn
704 W. Michigan
Stuttgart, AR 72160
(870) 673-2575

Super 8 Motel
701 W. Michigan
Stuttgart, AR 72160
Phone: (870) 673-2611 Fax: (870) 673-2369
E-Mail: super8stuttgart@centurytel.net
Website: Super 8 Stuttgart

Deluxe Inn
405 E. Michigan
Stuttgart, AR 72160
(870) 673-2671

Economy Inn Express
200 W. Michigan St.
Stuttgart, AR 72160
(870) 673-0094

DIRECTIONS (SEE MAP BELOW FOR REFERENCE):

DAYS INN & SUITES

From the north, enter Stuttgart on Highway 63 (called North Buerkle Street once you get into Stuttgart) and turn right (west) onto Michigan Street (shown on the map below as the westward arm of Hwy 63). The Days Inn and Suites is one block off of Hwy 63/North Buerkle on Michigan Street (also Hwy 63).

PHILLIPS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

From the Days Inn, head back east on Michigan St., cross North Buerkle, and keep going east on Michigan (which becomes Hwy 79 east on the map below). Turn right (south) on Park Ave./Hwy 11/Hwy 165. Go south on Park Ave./Hwy 11/Hwy 165 through town and cross 22nd Street and the train tracks (even though all signs say 'DeWitt'), until you see the sign directing you to the Phillips Community College. It will be on your left (east).

RESTAURANTS

After registering, return to 22nd street, turn left and you will see many fast food restaurants. Turn right at Pizza Hut onto Main Street until you reach Michigan Street, turn left and go two blocks to Days Inn and Suites.

For additional information call Jean Ann Moles 501-860-4772.



Map of Stuttgart with important places for the spring meeting.

JOINT MISSOURI & ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEETING & FIELD TRIPS

MAY 29-31 2009

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

Last spring the Arkansas Native Plant Society hosted our friends from Missouri in Harrison. This year they are inviting us to join them for a joint late spring/early summer meeting in Springfield. The evening events will be held at the Springfield Conservation Nature Center (CNC) in southeast Springfield. For directions, visit <http://mdc4.mdc.mo.gov/Documents/19474.pdf>.

SCHEDULE

Friday, May 29, 2009

7:00 PM - Emily Horner (MO Dept. of Conservation Natural History Biologist) will give a 45 min. program on Mead's milkweed at the Springfield Conservation Nature Center auditorium. The auditorium will be open at 6:00 PM for those arriving earlier.

Sat., May 30, 2009

8:00 AM - Leave for field trips to prairies from the parking lot of the Super 8 Motel (3034 S. Moulder Ave., which is on the south side of Battlefield Rd. in southeast Springfield - 417/889-7313) Bring your own picnic lunch.

5:00 PM - Silent auction open at Springfield CNC - Multi-purpose room.

7:00 PM - Societies' Board Meetings at Springfield CNC -Multi-purpose room.

9:00 PM - Must be out of Springfield CNC facility.

Sun., May 31, 2009

8:00 AM - Leave for field trip from parking lot of the Super 8 Motel (see above)

12:00 PM or earlier - Field trip concludes for drive home.

For questions about schedule or arrangements, contact Rex Hill, 314/849-1464, rexhill@earthlink.net

MOTEL SUGGESTIONS IN SPRINGFIELD:

Super 8 Motel (S. side of Battlefield Rd. between Hwy 65 and Glenstone Ave) 417/889-7313 double or single room: \$55.69 per night plus taxes

Baymont Inn and Suites

3776 S. Glenstone Ave. 417/889-8188 double or single room: \$80.10 per night plus taxes

Clarion Inn

3333 S. Glenstone Ave.

417/883-6550 double rooms \$89.95 per night plus taxes

Upcoming Field Trips and Events

SATURDAY, MARCH 21st – POSSUM TROT (NEWTON COUNTY). *NOTE: THIS HIKE IS NOW TENTATIVE PENDING A REPORT ON THE EXTENT OF ICE DAMAGE IN THE AREA.* This area will be scouted prior to the hike and a decision made about whether or not to go. Call or email Burnetta at 479-582-0317 or burhint@sbcglobal.net for details.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4th – ARRINGTON CREEK/ BUFFALO RIVER. *NOTE: THIS HIKE IS NOW TENTATIVE PENDING A REPORT ON THE EXTENT OF ICE DAMAGE IN THE AREA.* Join U of A Herbarium Botanist Brent Baker for a hike into the magnificent “Arrington Creek Canyon” on the Buffalo National River near Boxley. This area will be scouted prior to the hike and a decision made about whether or not to go. Call Brent at 479.970.9143 or email him at btb2001@hotmail.com for details.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4th - 3rd ANNUAL CALHOUN COMMUNITY GARDEN SHOW. Harvey C. Couch School in Calhoun, Arkansas (5 miles east of Magnolia). Theme is “Where History & Gardening Come Together & Touch For a Day”. 9am-5pm. Crafts, Plants, Wildflower Seeds, Columbia County Master Gardener’s Plant Sale, plus Bluegrass, Gospel, & Country Music, and more. For more info call 870.234.9491 or www.magnoliachamber.com.

MONDAY, APRIL 6th – “Native Plants and Rare Habitats of Arkansas: What Gardeners Should Know”. A slide show and lecture by Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Botanist Theo Witsell. 7:00 pm. at the Thompson Library in west Little Rock (38 Rahling Circle). Call 501.821.3097 or visit www.cals.org for direction or more information.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th – PARKVIEW MAGNET HIGH SCHOOL NATIVE WOODLAND GARDEN WORKDAY. Parkview High School in Little Rock. See item on page 3 for more information.

FRIDAY, MAY 1st—SUNDAY, MAY 3rd – SPRING ANPS MEETING. See details on page 12 of this issue.

MAY (exact date to be determined) – DRIPPING SPRINGS AND/OR GULPHA GORGE (HOT SPRINGS). Susie Teague is working on obtaining permission to return to the fantastic Dripping Springs area owned by the Hot Springs Water Department. There was a great fall hike there two years ago among the moss and fern covered bluffs, seeps, and rich woods. All agreed that the area would be great for a Spring trip! The hike may also visit Gulpha Gorge in Hot Springs National Park. Call Susie for more current information at 501.262.9695 or email her at cedarcreekns@sbcglobal.net.

SATURDAY, MAY 9th—WOOLSEY PRAIRIE (FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.). Join ecologist Bruce Shackleford and botanists Theo Witsell and Burnetta Hinterthuer to explore

this cutting-edge wet prairie and marsh restoration project. Woolsey Prairie, owned by the City of Fayetteville, is a mitigation site for wetland impacts made during the construction of their new wastewater treatment plant. The site was a former wet prairie that was later grazed and planted to fescue. However, much of the site was never plowed and is now being restored. Just three years after restoration began there are more than 350 plant species on the site including several rare species! The birding is incredible. Meet at 9:30 am at the Woolsey Prairie Parking area on Broyles Road in Fayetteville. For directions or more info contact Burnetta Hinterthuer at 479-582-0317 or burhint@sbcglobal.net.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th—HOBBS STATE PARK CONSERVATION AREA VISITOR CENTER GRAND OPENING. Hobbs is Arkansas’s largest state park with more than 12,000 acres on the south shore of Beaver Lake near Rogers. Join them for the grand opening of their new visitor center and hike some of their many wildflower-rich trails. Contact the park at 479.789.2380 or email hobbs@arkansas.com for more info.

SATURDAY, MAY 16th – KING’S RIVER SANCTUARY. Steve Smith and Zee Reader have invited us once again to botanize and bird on the Sanctuary land they are establishing just East of Eureka Springs, off Hwy. 62. Meet Steve at the Blue Bird Lodge (just off Hwy. 62 west of the King’s River bridge crossing) parking lot at 10:00 a.m. Bring a sack lunch to enjoy along the banks of the Kings’ River.

FRIDAY, MAY 29th-SUNDAY, MAY 31st – JOINT MISSOURI/ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEETING & FIELD TRIPS (SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI). Join our hosts from MoNPS to explore their beautiful prairies and see the very rare Mead’s milkweed in flower. See details on page 13.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th – FIELD TRIP TO WOOLLY HOLLOW STATE PARK. Join expert botanist Eric Sundell and expert mycologist (fungi guy) Jay Justice for a look at the plants and fungi of Woolly Hollow State Park near Greenbrier. Meet at the park pavilion at 10:00 am. Bring a lunch. For more info call Jay at 501.682.0907 or Eric at 870.723.1089.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27th – CARROLL COUNTY. Linda Ellis will lead us to search for the introduced species *Scabiosa atropurpurea* that she spotted last year (see article on page 4). Please email Linda at lindasellis@hughes.net if you plan to attend. We will drive Highway 103 between Rudd and Rule, and, if there is enough time, we will also visit Saunders Heights in search of the very rare earleaf gerardia that was found there a few years ago, after having not been seen in northwest Arkansas since the late 1800’s. Meet Linda at 10:00 am at the McDonald’s parking lot in Berryville, AR, just off Hwy. 62.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3th & SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4th – ARKANSAS AUDUBON ADULT NATURAL HISTORY WORKSHOPS. Three two-day workshops are being offered this year: 1) Edible Trees & Plants (Tamara Walkingstick), 2) Birding Basics (Dan Scheiman), and 3) Native Tree Identification (Eric Sundell). All workshops will be taught at the Ferncliff Camp, west of Little Rock. Cost for each workshop is either \$170 (for those staying overnight) or \$130 (for commuters). Four meals are included. Space is limited. For more information and for registration forms, email Eric Sundell at esundell42@gmail.com or call 870-723-1089. Or you can download a registration form from our website, www.arbirds.org.

OCTOBER 16-18 - FALL ANPS MEETING. WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE ON PETIT JEAN MOUNTAIN. Yes, this is probably the earliest in the year that the fall meeting date has ever been set! More details will follow in the Fall issue of Claytonia.

News & Announcements

BROCHURES! GET YOUR BROCHURES! ANPS still has about half a box of our attractive full-color brochures left and we'd like to get them out into the hands of interested people. If you'd like some to hand out at a speaking engagement, garden club, church function, or wherever, contact Theo Witsell at 501.614.8465 or email anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com and let him know how many you'd like and where to send them.

ANPS MEMBERSHIP GROWING As of the last Board Meeting on 21 February 2009, the ANPS had 411 memberships. Many of those are family memberships, so the actual number of members is much higher.

FIELD TRIPS NEEDED! We always need people willing to lead field trips, so please contact the editor about any trips you might want to lead in your area. Remember you don't have to be an expert in the local flora to lead a good trip!

WE NEED YOUR CURRENT EMAIL ADDRESS!!! Please check your email address in the directory and let us know if yours is not current. There have been a lot of requests for electronic copies of the Claytonia (as a full-color pdf file, usually from 1-2 MB in size), but it seems that many of the emails we try to send come back to us.

PLEASE PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DUES!!! If your mailing label says "08" then you are about to stop getting the newsletter. Please renew your membership. We'd hate to lose you.

ANPS DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE!!! It's tax season and we'd like to take this opportunity to remind everyone that ANPS is now a 501 c3 non-profit organization and would be happy to take your tax deductible donations all year long.

NATIVE LILIUM WANTED

Ken O'Dell of Paola, Kansas recently contacted the Claytonia. He is working with and doing research on species of native Lilium and is looking for 25 or 30 seed or 2 or 3 bulbs of both *Lilium michiganense* and *Lilium superbum*. He would like to get wild-collected seed from Arkansas or bulbs that originally came from seed from Arkansas and would also like to know which county it came from if possible. If anyone can help, Ken will be glad to pay for them, pay for shipping, or make a donation to the organization. Contact Ken O'Dell / 11485 W. 303rd. St. / Paola, Kansas 66071 or call 913.837-5112 or email diggero@springvalleynursery.com.

Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check the appropriate box below.

Membership Categories:

- \$10..... Student
- \$15..... Regular
- \$20..... Supporting
- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30..... Contributing
- \$150... Lifetime Membership (55 and over)
- \$300... Lifetime Membership (under 55)

- New Member
- Renewal

- Address Change

Please make checks payable
to "Arkansas Native Plant
Society".

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS:

Street or Box _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ - _____ - _____

Email address _____

Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

**Maury Baker, Membership ANPS
29 Pandilla Way
Hot Springs Village, AR 71909-7121**



CLAYTONIA
Theo Witsell, Editor
219 Beechwood St.
Little Rock, AR 72205
anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com

Please check your mailing label! The calendar year is the membership year. If your mailing label says 08 or earlier it is time to renew! (Life members have an LF.)

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, email, or telephone numbers to the address on the form: **[Not to the editor]**. Thank you.

PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS/SUGGESTIONS TO:
219 Beechwood St. / Little Rock, AR 72205
anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com

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The purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.

September 16, 2008

Carolyn Ashcraft
Arkansas State Librarian
Arkansas State Library
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock AR 72201

Jenelle Stephens
Collection Development Services
Arkansas State Library
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock AR 72201

Re: Arkansas Wildflowers by Carl Hunter

The Arkansas Native Plant Society is pleased to donate 240 copies of Arkansas Wildflowers by Carl Hunter for distribution to the Arkansas public libraries for their circulating collections. The bookplate, designed by ANPS member Susie Teague, that has been placed in each copy indicates that this is the Society's memorial to the late Carl Hunter.

Arkansas public libraries did indeed have copies of Arkansas Wildflowers, but often the copies were in the reference collection or Arkansas collection. The Society very much wanted copies available for circulation for patrons to be able to take the guide to the field in order to learn about wonderful diversity of Arkansas wildflowers.

A Carl Hunter Memorial Fund was established by the Society. Maury and Barbara Baker, active life members of the Society from Hot Springs Village established a challenge grant. Additional donations from members made the purchase and donation of the books possible.

Thank you for aiding the Arkansas Native Plant Society in its mission.

Sincerely,

Jean Ann Moles, Vice-President
Arkansas Native Plant Society



Carolyn Ashcraft (Arkansas State Librarian) receiving 240 Carl Hunter Wildflower books from ANPS President Elect Jean Ann Moles for distribution to Arkansas public libraries!

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society—Spring/Summer 2009
AVAILABLE ONLINE IN FULL COLOR AT www.anps.org

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Vol. 29 No. 2

Fall/Winter 2009

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SELDOM SEEN: NATIVE CLOVERS IN ARKANSAS

By Theo Witsell



*Running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*). Loutre River, Montgomery County, Missouri. Note the pair of opposite leaves on the flowering stems which helps distinguish this species from the introduced common white clover (*T. repens*). Running buffalo clover was last documented from Arkansas in the late 1800s but may very well still survive in the state. Photo by Theo Witsell.*

The true clovers, of the genus *Trifolium*, are seemingly everywhere in Arkansas. We see them all the time and many people are surprised to learn that nearly all of the clovers commonly seen in the state are introduced from other parts of the world. Of the 17 species of true clovers known from Arkansas, 13 are not native. The crimson clover that dominates the highway rights-of-way is from southern Europe. The little white clover so common in lawns and pastures is from Eurasia. The red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), found throughout the state, was also brought here from Europe. In fact, it is hard to think of another genus of Arkansas plants that is so dominated by non-natives.

But there are native clovers. Historically there were at least* four native species known from Arkansas, but today only two can be accounted for. Furthermore, one of those appears to have become quite rare, and the other isn't all that common either. This

article will discuss the four species of clovers native to Arkansas.

Buffalo Clover: the survivor

Buffalo clover (*Trifolium reflexum*) is the most common and widespread of our native clovers, which isn't saying much. An annual clump-forming species, it occurs in a variety of open habitats (open woodlands, streambanks, prairies, glade margins, and even roadsides and clearings through these habitat) but can't really be considered common. It is often associated with high-quality native habitats.

Buffalo clover comes in a variety of flower colors, which may or may not have some geographic or habitat correlation. In the sandy open woods of the upper Gulf Coastal Plain south of Little Rock, the flowers of buffalo clover are a pale pink. Along rocky river banks and stream terraces in the eastern Ouachitas it often has crimson red flowers. They are nearly white in the igneous glades of the northern Coastal Plain near Bauxite and are creamy yellow in the open woodlands of the Arkansas Valley and southern Ozarks.

One of the best places to see buffalo clover is along the woodland restoration auto tour at the Camp Robinson Special Use Area managed by the Game and Fish Commission (just north of the Camp Robinson Military Training Center). The open woodlands here are regularly burned and support an impressive diversity of prairie and woodland flora including scattered large clumps of buffalo clover, some of them quite spectacular, with golf ball-sized flower heads.

Carolina Clover: overlooked or on the wane?

Carolina clover (*Trifolium carolinianum*), another annual species, is known from seventeen Arkansas counties but appears to have declined dramatically in the last century. Nearly all of the known collections are historical, with most made between the 1880s and the 1940s, and very few made since the 1950s. No botanists I have spoken to in Arkansas can recall seeing the plant in recent years (if ever) despite it being described as "common" on the labels of some of the specimens collected in the early 20th century.

I have seen Carolina clover in Arkansas only once, in April of 2005, in a very nice igneous glade owned by The Nature Conservancy near Bauxite in Saline County. This sighting, of a single small patch no more than two feet square, occurred in the year following a prescribed burn at this site. I marked the location of the plants that year and have checked the spot each of the last four years but never seen it again.

Based on the historical records, Carolina clover should be found in both naturally open habitats (glades, prairies, and open woodlands) and in disturbed open sites (roadsides, pastures, etc.). While it is possible that the species has been largely overlooked for the last 60 years, it is more likely that it has declined as naturally open habitat has become closed in by woody plants or was otherwise altered and as disturbed open habitat became dominated by non-native species. It is also likely that this species, like many annuals, benefits from fire and

may reappear the next time a site, such as the glade near Bauxite, is burned.

Running Buffalo Clover: last seen in the 1800s

Running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) is the only one of our native clovers (and one of only three plants in Arkansas) to be listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Unlike our other native clovers, this species is perennial and spreads along the ground by means of a running stem or stolon. It has been collected in Arkansas just twice – once in 1881 and once in 1896. It has not been documented in Arkansas since. In fact, it was thought to be extinct altogether until it was rediscovered in West Virginia in 1983. Since then it has been found in several midwestern states. It needs open,



H. Eggert specimen of running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) collected in 1896 from Independence County, Arkansas. Photo by George Yatskiewych, Missouri Botanical Garden.

somewhat rich woods with moderate disturbance (such as periodic flooding, foot or animal traffic, or light mowing or grazing) to keep competing vegetation at bay.

The first of the two known Arkansas collections was made on 6 May 1881 by G. W. Letterman. The specimen is a "mixed sheet" containing specimens of both *Trifolium reflexum* and *T.*

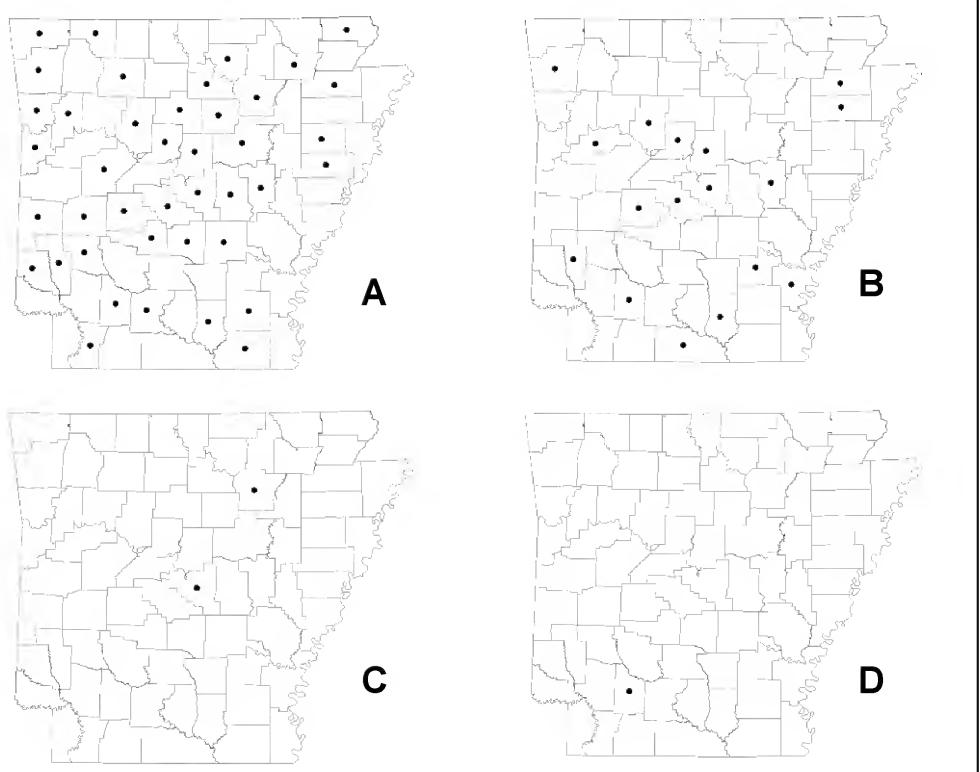
stoloniferum. The accompanying label gives the location as only “Pulaski Co., Little Rock”. The second and only other known Arkansas collection was made on 23 April 1896 by H. Eggert. The label on this collection says only “Independence County, on railroads”. As with many old collections with sparse label data, it is unclear exactly what Eggert meant by “on railroads”. Was he literally on the tracks (not likely given what we know about the habitat needs of this species) or was he in woodlands along the tracks (the more likely scenario)? Early botanists often traveled by rail and collected along the tracks at stops, or walked railroads as a means to access more remote habitats. The main railroads in Independence County run along the terraces of the White River, which would have had lots of (and still has some) good habitat for running buffalo clover.

I have seen running buffalo clover in Missouri where it is rare on rich wooded stream terraces along rivers, usually along foot trails

where trampling has reduced competing vegetation. One theory is that this species was historically dependent on bison to maintain its habitat and distribute its seeds. As the bison declined so did the clover. At any rate, it is still missing in Arkansas and should be searched for in the woods along large and medium sized streams in the Ozarks and Ouachitas, especially in the year following large floods, and along foot paths, seldom-used woods roads, and game trails.



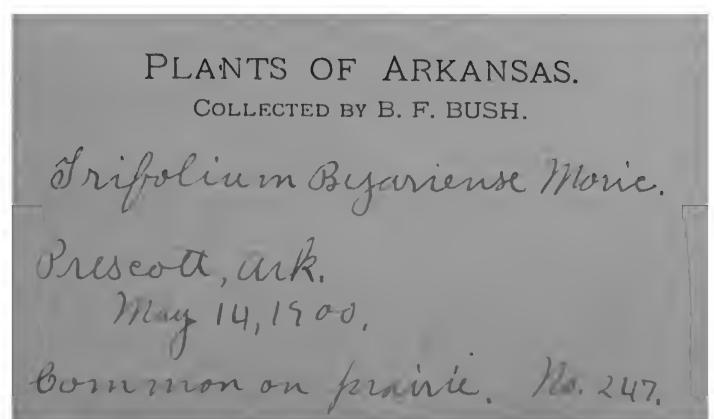
Long-running stolons of running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*). Loutre River, Montgomery County, Missouri. Photo by Theo Witsell.



Maps of the known county-level distribution of the four species of native clovers known from Arkansas: A. *buffalo clover* (*Trifolium reflexum*), B. *Carolina clover* (*Trifolium carolinianum*), C. *running buffalo clover* (*Trifolium stoloniferum*), and D. *Bejar clover* (*Trifolium bejariense*). All data from the Arkansas Vascular Flora Committee, 2009.

Bejar Clover: last seen in 1900

The last of the native clovers known from Arkansas is another annual species: the Bejar clover (*Trifolium bejariense*). This was collected in Arkansas just once, in 1900, by the prolific field botanist Benjamin Franklin Bush. On May 14, Bush collected Bejar clover from “Prairie D’Anne”, a large prairie that once occurred where the town of Prescott now sits, in Nevada County. His specimen label reads only “Prescott, Ark. Common on prairie”.



Specimen label from the only known collection of Bejar clover from Arkansas (B. F. Bush #247, housed at the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis). The collection was made from “Prairie D’Anne”, a large prairie formerly located at the town of Prescott. Photo by Theo Witsell.



*Bejar clover (*Trifolium bejariense*). Grimes County, Texas.
Photos by Hugh Wilson. Used with permission.*

There is apparently no remaining undisturbed prairie in this area of the state today, but the species should be searched for in areas with remaining native vegetation in that vicinity as well as in the blackland prairies and chalk glades of southwestern Arkansas, especially in Clark, Little River, Hempstead, Howard, Pike, and Sevier counties.

Of our four native Arkansas clovers, the Carolina clover, Bejar clover, and running buffalo clover are all tracked by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission as species of conservation concern. If you know of locations for any of these three species, please contact the editor.

List of all true clovers known from Arkansas (from the Arkansas Vascular Flora Committee). Species followed by a “+” are non-native.

Trifolium arvense + (rabbit's-foot clover)
Trifolium bejariense (Bejar clover)
Trifolium campestre + (hop clover)
Trifolium carolinianum (Carolina clover)
Trifolium dubium + (small hop clover)
Trifolium hybridum + (Alsike clover)
Trifolium incarnatum + (crimson clover)
Trifolium lappaceum + (lappa clover)
Trifolium nigrescens + (ball clover)
Trifolium pratense + (red clover)
Trifolium reflexum (buffalo clover)
Trifolium repens + (white clover)

Trifolium resupinatum + (reversed clover)
Trifolium stoloniferum (running buffalo clover)
Trifolium striatum + (knotted clover)
Trifolium subterraneum + (subterranean clover)
Trifolium vesiculosum + (arrow-leaf clover)

* In his 1998 book *Native and Naturalized Leguminosae (Fabaceae) of the United States*, Duane Isley states that peanut clover (*Trifolium polymorphum* or *T. amphianthum*) has been reported from southwestern Arkansas (without the citation of a voucher specimen). It is a native species and approaches southwestern Arkansas in east Texas, so this is possible and it should be looked for in southwestern Arkansas. But until a voucher specimen is found and its identification verified, it is not being considered documented from Arkansas by the Arkansas Vascular Flora Committee.

Special thanks to Brent Baker at the UARK Herbarium for providing specimen data for this article and to George Yatskievych and Hugh Wilson for the use of their images.

Arkansas Wildflower DVD Available (with correct address this time)

Editor's note: I made an error in the spring issue of Claytonia and printed the wrong address for Susie Teague in the announcement for her new wildflower DVD. I am re-running the announcement below with the correct address:

ANPS's own Susie Teague has produced a wonderful 30 minute DVD program featuring more than 150 slides of Arkansas wildflowers. The program has Susie's beautiful photos along with the common and scientific names of each species, and is set to music. It is perfect both for showing to groups or enjoying by yourself at home. Copies are available for \$25 postpaid from Susie Teague / 1790 Cedar Creek Road / Hot Springs, AR 71901, or email Susie at cedarcreekns@sbcglobal.net.

No Arkansans Show Up for Joint Missouri-Arkansas Native Plant Society Meeting

Sadly, our friends from Missouri reported that no one from the Arkansas Native Plant Society attended the joint meeting hosted by the Missouri Native Plant Society back in late May. This meeting was intended to reciprocate our hosting of the MoNPS back in 2008, when a number of their members made the trip down to Harrison. Maybe next time we can show a little more participation, assuming they'll invite us up again!

Letter from Scholarship Recipient

We received the following letter from Jennifer Ogle, a student at the University of Arkansas who received a scholarship from the ANPS:

February 27, 2009

Dear Arkansas Native Plant Society,

I am writing to thank you for awarding me the Arkansas Native Plant Society Aileen McWilliam Scholarship. It is such an honor to receive this award. I know that this scholarship is funded by the donations of the members of ANPS, and I do appreciate their generosity.

I am considered a non-traditional student at the University of Arkansas, since I started my studies in my late 20's. I will be the first person in my family to graduate from college when I obtain my B.S. in Biological Sciences this year. I plan to continue as a graduate student in the field of botany at the University of Arkansas under the direction of Dr. Johnnie Gentry, beginning in 2010.

This scholarship means so much to me for a couple of reasons. From a monetary standpoint, it helps keep me on track to graduate this year. This award came at a time when I was in need of funds in order to remain enrolled in classes. But from an even more personal standpoint, it is so reassuring to have the support from a local organization of Arkansans who so willingly and generously give their resources so students like me can continue their education. You are a wonderful group of people who have a passion for protecting our native flora, and I also share that passion. Thank you for your support of my education in this field.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Ogle
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville



NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have joined the ANPS since the last issue of Claytonia, from February 2009 to September 2009:

New Members

Carol Arnold (Quitman, AR)
Monica Ball (Maumelle, AR)
Howard Black (Stuttgart, AR)
Patrick & Jane Burrow (Conway, AR)
Janee Crotts (Alma, AR)
Mary, Terry, & Karl Feyen (Camden, AR)
John Gwaltney (Crystal Springs, MS)
Greg Howe & Family (Fayetteville, AR)
Joan Gage & Carl Hummel (Little Rock, AR)
Norma James (Little Rock, AR)
Susan & Larry Jones (Fayetteville, AR)
Mary Ann Kressig & Les Brandt (Huntsville, AR)
Margaret & Richard Lincourt (Little Rock, AR)
Denise Marion (Hot Springs, AR)
Anita Moore (Hot Springs, AR)
Sharon & Bob Morgan (Springdale, AR)
Kristin Musgnug (Fayetteville, AR)
Ken O'Dell (Paola, KS)
Ann Oliver (Hampton, AR)
Mary Pearson (Little Rock, AR)
Charlotte Penn (Conway, AR)
Vic & Sharon Prislipsky (Hot Springs Village, AR)
Lucinda Reynolds (Mountain Home, AR)
Stephen Smith (Eureka Springs, AR)
Leslie Tetre (Leslie, AR)
Susan Toone & John Perrin (Little Rock, AR)
Nao Ueda (Little Rock, AR)
Sid & Jeanette Vogelpohl (Paris, AR)
Mary Wells (Vilonia, AR)
Ann Willyard (Greenbrier, AR)

New Life Members

Margaret Alexander (Pine Bluff, AR)
John Alexander (Pine Bluff, AR)
Donna Gardner (Pine Bluff, AR)
Susan Hardin (Little Rock, AR)
Norma James (Little Rock, AR)
James Lynn (Mena, AR)
Laura Timby (Gilbert, AR)
Philip Alan Thompson (FPO AP)

We welcome these new members to the ANPS and hope to see them at the Fall Meeting!

Sensitive brier (Mimosa quadrivalvis ssp. nuttallii). Photo by John Pelton

SPRING 2009 ANPS GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

Stuttgart, Arkansas
May 02, 2009

For the Record: Due to the weather, ANPS Sunday (and some Saturday) field trips were cancelled. John Pelton presented his Wildflower Slideshow. Theo Witsell presented John Pelton with the Conservation Award and Jennifer Akin gave a presentation about prairie restoration before the General Meeting began.

Starla Vanderpool called the meeting to order at 8:30 pm.

Minutes: Eric Sundell made motion to accept the Winter 2009 Board Meeting Minutes, Ray Erickson seconded and all were in favor.

Treasurers Report: Jerry McGary passed out copies of the ANPS financial report and explained monies donated to the Dardanelle State Park for Native Plants. Jerry also went over the Scholarships and Awards Funds and the John Pelton Award. John Pelton made motion to accept the financial report, Meredith York seconded and all approved.

Membership Report: Maury Baker stated we have 374 members and 131 members have not yet paid dues for 2009. He will be mailing reminders to those who have not paid their dues. Maury also explained the need for local chapters and more fieldtrips. Maury is encouraging ANPS members to get together and form local chapters. Ray Erickson spoke to the members about partnering with the Arkansas State Parks and listing our fieldtrips on their website. Bill Shepherd brought up the topic of an email list for posting fieldtrips and news.

Fall 2009 Meeting: Jean Ann Moles gave a quick outline of our Fall 2009 Meeting which will be held at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. Jean Ann then talked to members about having a non-profit booth set up at the Arkansas Flower and Garden Show in February of 2010.

Scholarships and Awards: Brent Baker gave a report from 2008 Award winners, Jennifer Ogle and Kelley Freeman-Nelson and read a letter from Jennifer Ogle thanking ANPS for her Award. Brent announced there have been no applicants for awards this year and encourages members to spread the word about our Scholarships and Awards.

Ann Gordon complimented Theo Witsell for the excellent job he has done with publishing the Claytonia.

Starla Vanderpool asked to adjourn the meeting at 9:15. Theo Witsell made motion to adjourn, Meredith York seconded and all members approved.

- Susie Teague

BOOK REVIEW

By Mary Ann King

Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in Our Gardens

Written by Douglas W. Tallamy & published by Timber Press

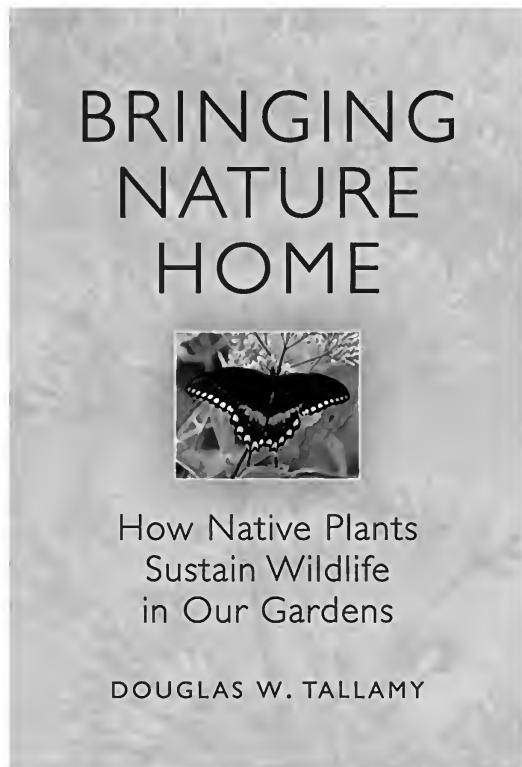
Even when I was in school, I disliked writing book reviews & wasn't much good at it either. But in reading 'Bringing Nature Home', I am so impressed that I want to do all I can to encourage everyone to read it.

Dr. Tallamy is professor and Chair of the Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology at the University of

Delaware. Through his studies he has written a powerful book showing the interconnected lives of insects, birds & native plants. He has reminded us that insects can live without us, but we cannot live without insects so it behooves us to remember that most exotic plants do not provide food for herbivorous insects.

On the cover, William Cullina, Director of Horticultural Research for the New England Wildflower Society comments "Douglas Tallamy presents a powerful and compelling illustration of how the choices we make as gardeners can profoundly impact the diversity of life in our yards, towns & on our planet. This important work should be required reading for anyone who ever put shovel to earth".

Mary Ann King owns and runs Pine Ridge Gardens, a native plant nursery near London, Arkansas. She is past president of the Arkansas Native Plant Society and knows a thing or two about native plants, the animals they depend on, and the animals that depend on them.



FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Possum Trot/Newton County – Twice In One Year

Report by Burnetta Hinterthuer & Joe Neal

April 5, 2009: Don Mills, Burnetta Hinterthuer, Steve Holst, Steve Smith, Sid and Mary Vogelpohl, Tammy Graham

Though the spring ephemerals were in great abundance along Leatherwood Creek in the Ponca area, Possum Trot, at 1900 feet above sea level at its highest point, was not yet ready to bloom. The day was a little gloomy and that reflected what we found at Possum Trot. Large tree limbs and entire trees were down in the shelterwood cut that we had to cross to get to Possum Trot Hollow. Possum Trot is normally a confusing place to navigate, but with all the strewn down woody debris, it was very difficult to get into the area where the rare plants, including a native lily (*Lilium* sp.), had been found in previous years, or to the bench that would lead us down to the waterfall and the site of French's shooting star (*Dodecatheon frenchii*). I believe that being confused, we started our descent to the hollow too soon and missed the main waterfall created by the three streams that come together and form the drip line under which the French's shooting stars are located. After much hunting, we did discover a new waterfall, smaller in stature and facing the wrong direction.

It was very exasperating, trying to use the topo map without the old landmarks, and having so many trees to step over was tiring. At the end of the trip, I stubbed my toe on a stub and went down flat. It was the perfect ending to an exasperating attempt to find the plant populations. In retrospect, the plants were simply set back in blooming and we admitted that Possum Trot has the ability to confuse even the most motivated plant hunters. My body and pride both took a beating.

May 20, 2009: Joan Reynolds, Deb Bartholomew, Joe Neal, Aaron Hinterthuer, Don Mills, Steve Smith, Burnetta Hinterthuer

Though school was officially out, a couple of my students wanted to see Possum Trot as I had described it in class. We agreed to visit Possum Trot in mid May. Don Mills, Steve Smith and I came up with a new plan to stay on one of the upper benches following the topographic map until we saw evidence of Possum Trot Hollow. That would keep us from descending too soon and missing the waterfall. At the place where I had found the original population of lilies along with yellow mandarin (*Diosporum lanuginosum*), showy orchis (*Galearis spectabilis*), yellow lady's-slipper orchid (*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubsecens*), Ozark spiderwort (*Tradescantia ozarkensis*), and Ozark wake-robin (*Trillium*



French's shooting star (Dodecatheon frenchii). Newton County, Arkansas. Photo by Bob Clearwater.

pusillum var. *ozarkanum*), there was an impenetrable pile of woody debris. This was the place where we had first found the population; we had always been able to re-find it due to the three large sassafras trees (25+ inches in diameter) surrounding the area. Years ago, they had fallen, but their stumps were still visible. This time, there was no way to determine where they were. There are seeps in the area and it looked familiar, but there was no way to get into the exact site. We did find the head of the hollow and had a rough descent – but we were rewarded by finding the head waterfall complete with its population of French's shooting star blooming in the drip line. Though it was a physical challenge, we all felt good about returning to check on Possum Trot. I wonder how long it will be before some of the populations of plants start to reveal themselves again. The old logging trail is strewn with limbs and trees. This trip made me realize how much of the Ozark National Forest must be in similar condition and wonder at the impacts to the animal populations.

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Joe Neal went with us to check out the bird populations and wrote up the following report:

Botanist Burnetta Hinterthuer (Northwest Arkansas Community College) led a field trip for her students and others to Possum Trot, a deep holler in the Ozark National Forest near Nail in Newton County. If there is need for more evidence (but there isn't, really) of how widespread the impact of the ice storm of Jan 2009 was, flattened groves of paw paws, umbrella magnolias, uprooted giant red oaks, and de-limbed mature beech trees should suffice. The umbrella magnolias still had a few flowers on horizontal limbs. The two most common birds were Red-eyed Vireo & Ovenbird -- dozens of each -- surprisingly, not sure which was more common, but lets go with red-eyed. I heard lots of Hoodeds and Kentuckies, and expected Cerulean on the steep north & east-facing slopes, but was disappointed. One target for the hike, a rare plant called French's shooting star, was in bloom under a big bluff shelter overhang, just at the sandstone drip line of a waterfall at about 1750 feet. It's Ovenbird country, to be sure, and it wasn't apparent to me that they cared in the least about remnants of an ice storm that we crawled and pushed our way through.

In addition, we found the following plants: fly poison (*Amianthium muscifotoxicum*) just past blooming, bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), rue anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*), umbrella magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) in bloom, rattlesnake fern (*Botrychium virginianum*), four-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*), downy phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), trout lilies (*Erythronium* sp.) past blooming, self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris* var. *lanceolata*), cream false indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*), meadow parsnip (*Thaspium trifoliatum*) and hairy alumroot (*Heuchera americana* var. *hirsuticaulis*).

Orchids of Lovell Hollow/Newton Co. AR

Report by Larry Lowman

Field trip leader: Olin Karch

The morning of August 22nd, 2009, dawned foggy, with temperatures in the lower fifties. There had been thunderstorms in the area twice in preceding days. The plant world was lush, green, sparkling clean and vibrant. A group of ANPS members gathered at 10:00 am in Newton County, many wearing jackets, even tho' the sun had burned off the fog. (No—this is not a piece of fiction! This was a perfectly splendid day for a field trip, and everyone remarked how anomalous the weather was for the third week of August).

In addition to Olin, seven other ANPS members participated: Linda Ellis, Burnetta Hinterthuer, Brenda Embry, Judith Griffith, Joan Reynolds, Brent Baker, and Larry Lowman.

Olin's home is situated within the Ozark National Forest, and sits on the edge of a flat hilltop glade, at the head of Lovell Hollow, which wends its way into the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area and down to the Buffalo, a modest stream at this stage in its existence. Olin began the hike by crossing over the mostly mowed and otherwise human manipulated glade area to an edge where it was not mowed, near a small man-made pond. Here in a sterile looking area with a few straggling trees, but without a canopy, were dozens of ladies'-tresses orchids (*Spiranthes*) pointing their spiral helix skyward. Olin explained that the smaller, wispy ones with mostly all-white blossoms and very small diameter stems were *Spiranthes tuberosa*, the earliest of the fall bloomers to appear. Somewhat larger stems, just coming into bloom, with a green blotch in the flower were identified as *Spiranthes lacera* var. *gracilis*. Several members of the group



*Little ladies'-tresses or pearl twist orchid (*Spiranthes tuberosa*). Photo by Bob Clearwater.*

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

lingered near the pond to examine plants, including pickerel weed (*Pontederia cordata*) and water shield (*Brasenia schreberi*) at water's edge, meadow beauty (*Rhexia mariana*); a milkwort (*Polygala* sp.), and a distinctive beakrush (*Rhynchospora* sp.).

Olin then led into adjacent sparse woodland, still on the edge of the flat hilltop, and appeared to be pointing at a one foot tall stick with a pink ribbon around it. A closer look revealed a cluster of very modest plants, 4 or 5 inches above the mulch, with nodding whitish flowers near the base of the stick. Here was one of the highlights of the day for everyone: the three birds orchid (*Triphora trianthophora*). The flowers were actually a day old, and beginning to droop, but we didn't care! Camera people all dropped to their knees. The three birds first appeared up here near the crest of the ridge, and continued to pop up as we hiked almost all the way down the hollow to the river. Ultimately, we saw hundreds.

Olin has been watching these orchids closely for several years. He has concluded that they are triggered to bloom by sudden, sharp changes in temperature (such as a summer thunderstorm can produce overnight), and that all the hundreds of orchids in his vicinity open flowers simultaneously, two to three days following one of these temperature excursions. Olin had valiantly tried to stage a bloom on a clump close to his home to coincide with our visit, by placing bags of ice around the clump and covering it with a plastic tent, but Mother Nature intervened with a severe thunderstorm the day before, advancing the bloom date by one day.

Continuing through the woodland edge on an established trail, Olin paused in a flat, open area with a fair amount of panicgrass (*Dichanthelium* sp.) and sedges, and waved his walking stick in a broad sweep, "See anything?" As eyes began to peer over the area, a few yelps of delight were heard. Dozens of robust lily-leaf twayblade orchids (*Liparis liliifolia*) were nestled in the mulch. Many had stalks, with a few of the uniquely angular seedpods. This orchid also was spied numerous times as we continued down through the hollow. A little further, as we meandered the edge of the woods and crossed onto a gravel road to descend into the hollow, Lowman pointed out a plant of

cream false indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*), and yellow false-foxglove (*Aureolaria flava*), with its showy glorious yellow blossoms. Brent Baker concluded this was *A. flava*, and that others we saw later were likely *A. grandiflora*. Other plants spied in this vicinity included false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*), Palmer's elm-leaf goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia* var. *palmeri*), shrubby St. John's wort (*Hypericum prolificum*),



Showy orchis (*Galearis spectabilis*), an orchid of rich, shady woods. Photo: Bob Clearwater.

St. Andrew's cross (*Hypericum hypericoides*) in flower, nits-and-lice (*Hypericum drummondii*) in flower, bladder campion (*Silene cucubalus*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*) in flower, butterfly pea (*Clitoria mariana*) in flower, and golden aster in flower.

We followed the gravel lane a short distance, beginning our descent into Lovell Hollow, and entering a richer, more mature forest. We left the road for an established foot-trail, that mostly followed an old logging road. As we got on the trail, Olin indicated a cluster of plants of rattlesnake plantain orchid (*Goodyera pubescens*), one of which was raising a modest stalk of blossoms. The blossoms, together with the uniquely textured flat rosettes of dark leaves, are striking. A short distance further, and an enormous stalk of blossoms, over a foot tall, in its prime beauty, was spied. Camera people are again on all fours. Many dozens more of the rattlesnake plantain orchid are spied as the trail descends into richer woods. A bit further down the trail a wet seep was encountered, with attendant plants such as sphagnum moss and cardinal flower

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

(*Lobelia cardinalis*). Just before reaching the seep, Olin paused on the trail and said, “I can see three orchid species

from where I’m standing.” It was easy to spy more rattlesnake plantain orchids, then a few twayblades, and finally, a new species for the day, the green adder’s tongue orchid (*Malaxis unifolia*). There were a half dozen very healthy plants, which had bloomed earlier in the summer. Other plants that caught the eye of the hikers in this vicinity included dollarleaf (*Desmodium rotundifolium*), tick trefoils (*Desmodium glutinosum* and *Desmodium nudiflorum*), hogpeanut (*Amphicarpea bracteata*), starry rosinweed (*Silphium asteriscus*), common hawkweed (*Hieracium gronovii*), rough hawkweed (*Hieracium scabrum*), a lone rough blazing star (*Liatris aspera*) with its first flower cluster coloring; white avens (*Geum canadense*); and spring avens (*Geum vernum*).

As we descended deeper into the hollow, the forest changed. Beech trees began to appear, and with them beech drops (*Epifagus virginiana*) could be found. Fresh stalks were emerging, but flowers had not yet opened. The magnificent, tropical-appearing foliage of two native magnolia species began to appear: cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) and umbrella magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*). There were numerous umbrella magnolias near the base of the slope as we reached the river floodplain. Olin explained that he had known locations for cranefly orchid (*Tipularia discolor*) and showy orchis (*Galearis spectabilis*) in this area, but they had apparently been scoured away by the record floods last spring and again last fall (with Hurricane Ike).

Ahead, bright light loomed through the tree trunks, and as we parted the branches of some ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) and vernal witchhazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*), a pristine gravel bar and mirror smooth pool lying at the base of a towering water-sculpted bluff was revealed. We were on the Buffalo now, but scarcely recognizable as the “river” known downstream. Everyone paused to revel in the beauty of the pastoral scene. Larry pointed out some of the witchhazels near and in the streambed were nearly tree sized, reaching 12, 15, and 18 feet. Alder (*Alnus serrulata*) also appeared intermittently. After a rest, and a checking of wristwatches, most members opted to make their way back up the trail to head homeward.

Those remaining--Larry, Judith, and Brent--made their way upstream with Olin to a small “secret hollow” with the promise of several plant surprises. On reaching the site, and stepping up the bank, Brent indicated he could detect the smell of vanilla in the air... which was provided by a healthy colony of sweet coneflower (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*) at the river’s edge. They were in full flower, but the fragrance came from the midday sun stressing the foliage a bit. Great blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) was scattered here as well. Not far into the forest, Judith spied a trophy-sized specimen of the yellow lady’s-slipper orchid



Lily-leaf twayblade orchid (Liparis liliifolia). Photo by Bob Clearwater.

(*Cypripedium parviflorum*), which had a hefty seedpod on it. Larry noted Rafinesque’s arrowwood (*Viburnum rafinesquianum*), then he and Brent examined another Viburnum with rounded or heartshaped leaves, which Brent later identified as Ozark arrowwood (*Viburnum ozarkense*). Robust specimens of doll’s eyes (*Actaea pachypoda*) appeared, especially delighting the artist’s eye of Judith, who had not seen them in fruit before. Wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*) was abundant. Shrubs of spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) were numerous, and some of the shiny green summer fruit was beginning to turn scarlet. Larry spotted a couple of plants of blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*) with a whoop. Olin pointed out another yellow lady’s-slipper orchid. We kept our eyes focused on trying to locate showy orchis, but failed to spy any. Larry spotted some weak strawberry bushes (*Euonymous americanus*) the deer had browsed and Brent spotted a lone leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

We finally headed back upslope, to enjoy a late lunch, and be provided with a couple of additional tour delights by Olin: a quick pass through his intriguing three story cabin, and a tour of his orchid greenhouse (on the roof!). Special thanks to Olin for a superlative field trip experience. And thanks to Burnettta for being the dutiful scribe and writing down most of the plants viewed by the group for the record.

Olin has desk-top published a color photo guide to the orchids of Lovell Hollow. Those who are Arkansas wildflower fans might find this useful and interesting, and a useful guide for easily identifying some Arkansas species (such as the *Spiranthes* and *Corallorrhiza*) with locally relevant info. The cost is modest. Contact Olin via email: olin@olinsweb.com.

Ozarks Chapter Field Trip Report:

Surveying for Scabiosa/Carroll Co. AR

Report by Linda Ellis

On August 29th, 2009, the members of the Ozarks Chapter took a trip to Carroll county to view the newly discovered *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, or pincushion flower, that has gotten such a stronghold on the roadsides there and nearby in Missouri. One of the goals of the trip was to get ANPS members to chart the location of this invasive plant all around the county. Larry Lowman, a recent addition to our area, had done some preliminary surveying and had come up with new locations around the area which he had color coded on a map. Similar maps were given to all the field trip participants so they could continue searching for this invader in their spare time. Everyone was amazed at how thickly and frequently it grew once the *Scabiosa* had been pointed out to them.

Eight Ozarks chapter members and one ANPS member from southwest Arkansas, Meredith York, started on highway 103 near Rudd and got their first look at the *Scabiosa* population. Since the area had experienced more than normal rainfall, this relatively undisturbed road had a lot of botanical offerings. We had hoped for a show of butterflies on the pincushion flower but this was not a good year for Lepidopterae in general. Having had a very cold spring and unseasonably cold temperatures for most of the summer, we saw only a few species on the *Scabiosa* and working over the stands of cup plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*) that were prevalent. We were also happy to see large numbers of honey bees doing their thing. We took short walks along the roadside at several sections where we stopped and found a number of interesting plants other than the target plant of the trip.

There were several clumps of butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) still in flower and being visited by parsley swallowtails and some easily overlooked common plants like

prickly fanpetals (*Sida spinosa*), various tick trefoils (mainly *Desmodium cuspidatum* and *D. marilandicum*), *Croton* and other spurge family (Euphorbiaceae) species. Aother section of 103 had a sizable stand of rosinweed sunflower (*Helianthus silphioides*). We stopped to examine the area and found slender ladies'-tresses orchids (*Spiranthes lacera*) in bloom among a colony of white-flowered passion flower vines, whiteleaf mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum albescens*), wild bean (*Strophostyles helvola*) and painted leaf (*Euphorbia cyathophora*). A little farther along, we found a mixture of white campion (*Lychnis alba*) and bladder campion (*Silene cucubalus*), two very similar looking plants, among red morning glories (*Ipomoea coccinea*). Needless to say, there were some very colorful plant displays that day and we were all in agreement that roadside botany is fun and very informative.

After lunch, we headed up to Saunderson's Heights in Berryville, to check on the population of earleaf gerardia (*Agalinis auriculata*) our chapter members had found in 2006. The area had any number of glade species on it not common in Arkansas like rough white lettuce (*Prenanthes aspera*), Nuttall's dwarf morning-glory (*Evolvulus nuttallianus*), and the tiny, pink-flowered Texas centaury (*Centaurium texense*) from the Gentian family. Everyone was pleased, I think, that Saturday with the number and broad range of species we encountered. It's always interesting

and
educational
to study
plants with
the Ozarks
chapter
members and
we'll all be
back
for more trips
around
northwest
Arkansas for
the
enjoyment of
roadside
botany.



Rough white lettuce (Prenanthes aspera) is a rare species in Arkansas, restricted to high quality glades, prairies, and open woodlands. Cherokee Prairie Natural Area, Franklin County, Arkansas. Photo by Craig Fraiser.

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL 2009 MEETING & PLANT AUCTION

OCTOBER 16-18, 2009

Petit Jean Mountain Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

LOCATION

**Winthrop Rockefeller Institute
Petit Jean Mountain
1 Rockefeller Drive
Morrilton, Arkansas 72110
(501) 727-5435
Toll Free: (866) 972-7778
<http://www.uawri.org/>**

REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5.00 and occurs on-site Friday from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at the Teaching Barn at WRI. At the registration table we will have sign-up sheets and trip information for various field trips. Registration will also be available Saturday evening.

During the registration period food of the heavy hors d'oeuvre variety will be provided in the potluck style by members. You can just bring something or coordinate with member Barbara Baker at mbbaker@suddenlink.net. We appreciate members who bring snacks to share.

IMPORTANT!!! Food availability on the mountain is limited. Bring your own, plan to dine at Mather Lodge (in nearby Petit Jean State Park), or make reservations for each meal at the River Rock Grill at WRI. Reservations will be accepted no earlier than October 6, 2009 at the River Rock Grill.

AGENDA

Friday, October 16th

5:00-7:00 p.m. Registration in the Teaching Barn

7:00 p.m. NATIVE PLANT AUCTION- FUNDRAISER

This year's event begins at 7 p.m. with our annual native plant auction in the Teaching Barn at WRI. The informal auction offers plants grown by our members. Items such as books, seeds, crafts, homemade jams, garden tools, carved wood items, etc are often featured as part of the auction. Proceeds from the auction support scholarships and research activities by young botanists studying Arkansas plants.

If you have items to donate for the auction, simply bring them to the meeting and give them to one of the organizers.

Saturday October 17th

8:30 a.m. Field trips depart from designated sites

7:00 p.m. Evening program.

Dinner is on your own.

After the program the Society's business meeting will follow.

Sunday, October 18th

8:30 a.m. Field trips depart from designated sites

WRI does have a native plant area near the Teaching Barn. One of the planned activities will be an opportunity to add additional plants in the area. Bring your favorite planting tool and kneeling pad. Plants will be provided the WRI. This will be in lieu of a field trip. The day and time will be announced at the meeting.

ACCOMODATIONS

Winthrop Rockefeller Institute does have lodging facilities. A block of 30 rooms has been set aside at special prices.

President's Lodge is \$79 plus tax per night. The Meadows is \$69 plus tax per night. Mention ANPS. Reserve early
www.uawri.org

Mather Lodge (Petit Jean State Park)

[www.petitjeanstatepark.com/accommodations/
mather_lodge.aspx](http://www.petitjeanstatepark.com/accommodations/mather_lodge.aspx)

Camping facilities are available on Petit Jean. Because the Arkansas fall foliage is a favorite tourist attraction , make your camping reservations early.

CONTACTS

Jean Ann Moles, Vice-President

501-794-2284

501-860-4772 (cell phone with voice mail)

jam26@sbcglobal.net

DRIVING DIRECTIONS (from the WRI website):

From Interstate 40 take exit 108 at Morrilton.

Take a left at the light onto Highway 9 Bypass and continue south toward Oppelo.

Turn right onto Highway 154 and travel 7.3 miles to the top of Petit Jean Mountain.

At the top, turn right at Winrock Drive and continue four miles.

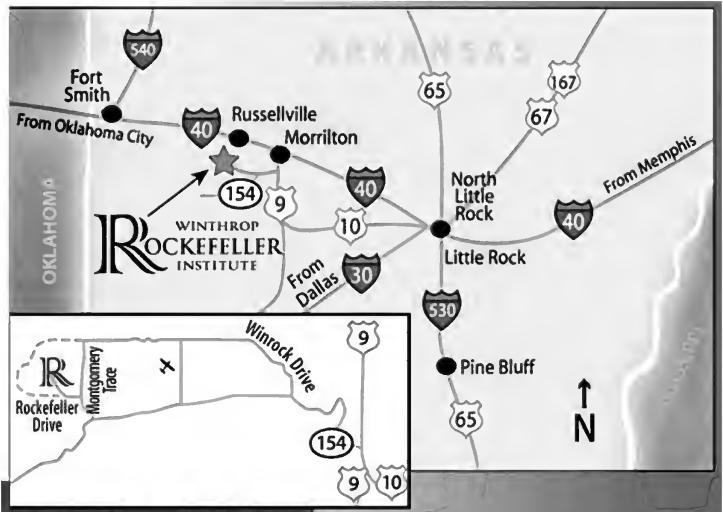
When you come to a closed gate, turn left onto Montgomery Trace and go one mile.

Take a right onto Rockefeller Drive at the rock sign and continue one mile until you reach another rock sign.

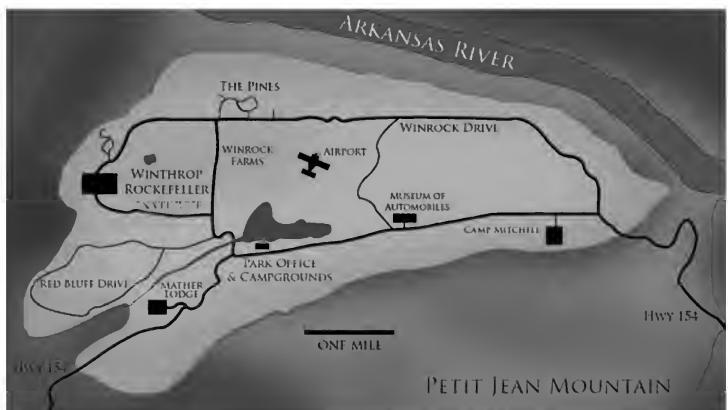
Yield to the right and travel straight until you arrive at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. The main lobby/check-in is located between the historic grain silos.

We will have signs directing members to the Teaching Barn for Registration.

NOTE: MapQuest® does not provide accurate directions to the Rockefeller Institute. Please refer to the maps and directions on this page.



Highway map to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. Courtesy WRI website.



Detail map of Petit Jean Mountain showing location of Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. Courtesy WRI website.



Field trippers taking a break from the rain (which did not take a break) at the Spring 2009 ANPS Meeting. Wattensaw Wildlife Management Area, Prairie County. Hopefully we will have better weather this fall! Photo by Susie Teague.

Upcoming Field Trips and Events

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd & SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4th – ARKANSAS AUDUBON ADULT NATURAL HISTORY WORKSHOPS.

Three two-day workshops are being offered this year: 1) Edible Trees & Plants (Tamara Walkingstick), 2) Birding Basics (Dan Scheiman), and 3) Native Tree Identification (Eric Sundell) [*this one is full as of press time but they keep waiting lists and a few people do usually cancel at the last minute*]. All workshops will be taught at the Ferncliff Camp, west of Little Rock. Cost for each workshop is either \$170 (for those staying overnight) or \$130 (for commuters). Four meals are included. Space is limited. For more information and for registration forms, email Eric Sundell at esundell42@gmail.com or call 870-723-1089. Or you can download a registration form from our website, www.arbirds.org.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th—DOCUMENTARY FILM ON ARKANSAS'S BUFFALO RIVER HAS ITS NATIONAL NETWORK PREMIER ON PBS.

If you haven't seen Larry Foley's film, *The Buffalo Flows: The Story of Our First National River*, be sure to tune in to PBS at 9:00 pm CST.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 11th—CHAMPION TREES OF HILLCREST (LITTLE ROCK). Meet Eric Sundell at the west end of the Allsopp Park Promenade at the corner of Kavanaugh and Rose Streets at 2 p.m. for a leisurely stroll through stately elms, glorious persimmons, *Chitalpa tashkentensis* and a kousa dogwood in fruit, among others. Call Eric for more info at 870.723.1089 or email esundell42@gmail.com.

OCTOBER 16-18 - FALL ANPS MEETING. WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE ON PETIT JEAN MOUNTAIN. See details on pages 12 & 13 in this issue.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25th—MURRAY PARK (LITTLE ROCK) - FALL ANPS MEETING. Join Eric Sundell and Theo Witsell for a walk on (and off) the pedestrian/cyclist walkway along the Arkansas River at Murray Park. Explore riverfront forest, backwater sloughs, and habitats along the Arkansas River. See the uncommon water clover fern. Meet at 2:00 pm near the playground and restrooms. Call Eric for more info at 870.723.1089 or email esundell42@gmail.com.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—ARKANSAS VALLEY PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION—PARIS, ARKANSAS (LOGAN COUNTY). Join ANPS's Expert Botanist Eric Sundell and ANPS Members Sid & Jeanette Vogelpohl for a Field Trip on the Vogelpohl's 50-acres home-site. The 50 acres includes Hartshorne Sandstone outcrops that cause a 200-foot change in elevation. Plant beds around the house incorporate Native Plants with Family Favorites; in a woodland setting. Walk throughout the 50 acres along crisscrossing paths that includes an 80-foot bridge over Short Mountain Creek. An ideal time for Fall colors (hopefully) and a superb view of Mt Magazine. 70+ different trees. Meet at the house (2480 South

Highway 309) at 9:45 AM; bring a lunch. For more detailed directions or more information , please contact Sid Vogelpohl at 479-963-1528 or email svogel1@centurytel.net.

FEBRUARY 26th—28th—ARKANSAS FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW at the Statehouse Convention Center in Little Rock. <http://www.arflowerandgardenshow.org/>. Call 501.821.4000 or email krista.quinn@yahoo.com. ANPS is planning on have a visible presence this year so come to help or just to hang out.

News and Announcements

BROCHURES! GET YOUR BROCHURES! ANPS still has about half a box of our attractive full-color brochures left and we'd like to get them out into the hands of interested people. If you'd like some to hand out at a speaking engagement, garden club, church function, or wherever, contact Theo Witsell at 501.614.8465 or email anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com and let him know how many you'd like and where to send them.

FIELD TRIPS NEEDED! We always need people willing to lead field trips, so please contact the editor about any trips you might want to lead in your area. Remember you don't have to be an expert in the local flora to lead a good trip!

WE NEED YOUR CURRENT EMAIL ADDRESS!!! Please check your email address in the directory and let us know if yours is not current. There have been a lot of requests for electronic copies of the Claytonia (as a full-color pdf file, usually from 1-2 MB in size), but it seems that many of the emails we try to send come back to us.

PLEASE PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DUES!!! If your mailing label says "09" then you are about to stop getting the newsletter. Please renew your membership. We'd hate to lose you.

ANPS DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE!!! Before you know it it will be tax season and we'd like to take this opportunity to remind everyone that ANPS is now a 501 c3 non-profit organization and would be happy to take your tax deductible donations all year long.

NATIVE LILUM WANTED

Ken O'Dell of Paola, Kansas recently contacted the Claytonia. He is working with and doing research on species of native Lilium and is looking for 25 or 30 seed or 2 or 3 bulbs of both *Lilium michiganense* and *Lilium superbum*. He would like to get wild-collected seed from Arkansas or bulbs that originally came from seed from Arkansas and to know which county it came from if possible. If anyone can help, Ken will be glad to pay for them, pay for shipping, or make a donation to the organization. Contact Ken O'Dell / 11485 W. 303rd. St. / Paola, Kansas 66071 or call 913.837-5112 or email diggero@springvalleynursery.com.

ANPS MEMBER RECOGNIZED FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE

ANPS member **Barbara Baker** was recognized at the Spring 2009 ANPS meeting for her outstanding volunteer service to the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. Over the last few years Barbara has been volunteering to mount plant specimens for the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission herbarium (a collection of dried, preserved plant specimens). She was recognized at the Spring meeting for having mounted more than 2,000 museum-quality specimens for the ANHC. These pressed and dried specimens, each with a label identifying the species, location of collection, collector, date of collection, and habitat information, are part of a collection of more than 5,000 specimens at the ANHC office in Little Rock. This collection serves as a reference for botanists and ecologists working to monitor and protect Arkansas's biodiversity. Many specimens in the herbarium also serve as vouchers for rare plant records in the ANHC database and are valuable to a variety of researchers.

Specimens are mounted with glue, cloth tape, and cotton thread to special acid-free card-weight paper and stored in insect-free cabinets in a climate controlled environment. Specimen mounting is tedious and time consuming work that takes an artist's eye, a steady hand, a scientific understanding of what features are important to display, and a lot of patience. Barbara makes beautiful specimens and was presented with a plaque and

a set of Kate Nessler's Baker Prairie Wildflower Prints by Theo Witsell, botanist with the ANHC.



Plant specimens from Arkansas Natural Areas mounted by Barbara Baker and other volunteers await processing and filing in the herbarium of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. Photo by Jennifer Akin/ANHC.

PLEASE BRING ITEMS TO THE FALL PLANT (AND RELATED ITEMS) AUCTION. PROCEEDS GO TO THE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE STUDY NATIVE ARKANSAS PLANTS.

Arkansas Native Plant Society Membership Application

Please check the appropriate box below.

Membership Categories:

- \$10..... Student
- \$15..... Regular
- \$20..... Supporting
- \$25..... Family Membership
- \$30..... Contributing
- \$150... Lifetime Membership (55 and over)
- \$300... Lifetime Membership (under 55)

- New Member
- Renewal

- Address Change

Please make checks payable
to "Arkansas Native Plant
Society".

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS:

Street or Box _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ - _____ - _____

Email address _____

Please cut and send this form along with any dues to:

**Maury Baker, Membership ANPS
29 Pandilla Way
Hot Springs Village, AR 71909-7121**



CLAYTONIA
Theo Witsell, Editor
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anpsclaytonia@yahoo.com

Please check your mailing label! The calendar year is the membership year. If your mailing label says 09 or earlier it is time to renew! (Life members have an LF.)

Please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, email, or telephone numbers to the address on the form: **[Not to the editor]**. Thank you.

PLEASE SEND SUBMISSIONS/SUGGESTIONS TO:
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The purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society is to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas, the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat, and the publication of related information.

CLAYTONIA

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Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society—Fall/Winter 2009
AVAILABLE ONLINE IN FULL COLOR AT www.anps.org